

FDIS

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NONALIGNED SUMMIT PREPARATIONS IN FULL SWING

OW271128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 27 Feb 83

[By XINHUA correspondent Chen Shengtao]

[Excerpts] New Delhi, February 27 (XINHUA) -- A new "flower" is suddenly blooming high and low in New Delhi, capital of India, which is already abounding with sub-tropical flora as spring has set in. The "flower," composed of five heart-shaped petals surrounding a peace dove perched on the Arabic numeral of seven, heralds the advent of the seventh summit conference of heads of state or government of non-aligned countries.

With hectic preparations for the conference going on day and night, the flower-like emblem of the conference appears on airport and road signs, hotel reception desks, postal stamps and needless to say, at the Vigyan Bhavan (Hall of Science) where the summit is held from March 7 to 11.

A founder-member of the 22-year-old Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), India has replaced Iraq as host to the conference, which would have taken place in Baghdad last September had it not been for the war with Iran; India will be chairman of the movement for the next three years.

Thus far, about 80 of the 97 full members of the movement have intimated to the Indian Government that they would send heads of state or government to attend. Plus foreign ministers, and other delegates and aides, the total attendance could reach 4,000.

The conference will deal with a wide range of important problems facing the developing world, including peace and international security, disarmament, outstanding issues such as the Middle East situation, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Namibia, economic woes, South-South cooperation, North-South dialogue and the establishment of a new international economic order.

India as the host of the conference has already prepared a draft declaration for the conference which is being circulated among the member states for opinion. Informed sources here said that the draft contains some 250 points, two-thirds of which are devoted to economic affairs on which consensus is relatively easy to achieve. But for the political section of the draft, while agreement can also be expected on most of the points, sharp differences would occur on a number of them, especially those about Afghanistan, Kampuchea, the Middle East situation, the Indian Ocean and Central America. The governments intimately concerned with these issues but with different patterns of foreign relations will likely want or not want these points to be couched in explicit and substantive terms and tracking down to the root cause of the issue -- superpower rivalry and neo-colonialist and hegemonistic practices, combat against which is called for in the principles and objectives of the movement.

Hectic debate seems also inevitable at the senior officials meeting and the foreign ministers conference that precede the summit. For instance, difference remains as wide as ever on the question of representation of Kampuchea, which is placed on the agenda of the two-day senior officials meeting beginning March 1, at the request of Singapore. To soften the edges of controversy, the Indian External Affairs Ministry has sent senior officials to some 20 capitals and dignitaries from a dozen countries have visited India for consultation and harmonization of positions. And Indian ambassadors accredited in many countries are being called back to apprise the External Affairs Ministry of the latest thinking of the leaders of these countries.

With the summit drawing nearer and nearer, people here are looking forward to the non-aligned states ironing out their differences and strengthening their unity in accordance with the principles and objectives of the movement, so as to make the summit a success in the interests of world peace and the non-aligned peoples.

USSR URGED TO RESUME TALKS ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

OW251228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1134 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Washington, February 24 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government today urged the Soviet Union to resume bilateral talks to seek verification measures in compliance with the agreements prohibiting the use and production of chemical and biological weapons.

"The continuing use of chemical and toxin weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan has obvious implications for U.S.-Soviet relations," said Lawrence Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs, when testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Arms Control. Eagleburger charged that the Soviet Union has continued to violate the 1925 Geneva protocol which prohibits the first use of biological, chemical and toxin weapons and the 1972 convention banning the development, production, stockpiling, transfer and possession of such weapons. "If the Soviets would so blatantly violate two important international treaties, what will keep them from violating other arms control agreements as well?" he asked.

The U.S.-Soviet talks were deadlocked in mid-1980 over the issue of verification. While suggesting the possibility of resuming the talks remains open, Eagleburger said the United States does not have any illusions about the prospects of the U.S. proposal, because "agreement will require a major revision of Soviet military strategy which accepts use of these weapons."

FOREIGN ENVOYS ENTERTAINED BY RADIO MINISTRY

OW252102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 25 (XINHUA) -- Ambassadors and embassy officials from Third World countries in Beijing were entertained at receptions given by the Chinese Ministry of Radio and Television here this evening and on Tuesday evening.

Speaking at the receptions, Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television, thanked the diplomats and officials for the help given by radio and television stations of Third World countries to the ministry. He especially thanked stations in 11 African countries for the help the Chinese radio and television reporters received during Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit. Wu said he hoped that cooperation between China and other Third World countries in radio and television reporting would be strengthened to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and peoples of other Third World countries.

REAGAN STATEMENTS ON TAIWAN, PRC CRITICIZED

XINHUA Commentary

HK251456 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1324 GMT 25 Feb 83

[XINHUA commentary: "A Serious Retrogression"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Feb (XINHUA) -- Originally, we expected that the Sino-U.S. joint communique issued on 17 August last year would be conducive to eliminating the dark shadows over Sino-U.S. relations and to the healthy development of the relations between the two countries. Unfortunately, with only half a year having passed since then, President Reagan published in the U.S. weekly HUMAN EVENTS some remarks which fundamentally ran counter to the spirit of the August communique. This can not but be regarded as a serious retrogression of the attitude of the United States.

Reagan summed up the content of the August communique as follows: "If some day in the future the two sides (China and Taiwan) think that they can reunite China through peaceful channels, then it will not be necessary to sell arms to Taiwan. The content of the communique is no more than this." Thus, Reagan excluded all the nine points of the joint communique, including the vitally important elements of the United States of America recognizing the Government of the PRC as the sole legal government of China, respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs constituting the fundamental principles guiding Sino-U.S. relations, and the question of Taiwan being China's internal affair. However, the communique clearly stipulates that "these principles govern all aspects of the relations between the two countries," naturally including the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan left over by history.

Precisely because Reagan deviated from the fundamental principle of the August communique and the issue of U.S. arms sale to Taiwan, he stressed more clearly than any of his previous speeches that the United States "links together" the issue of U.S. arms sale to Taiwan with the issue of China peacefully solving the Taiwan problem, and obstinately asserted that "the entire text on reducing arms supply was based on the condition of achieving progress in this respect (peacefully solving the Taiwan problem)." This is sheer interference on China's internal affairs. In the negotiations held during the past year, the Chinese side consistently insisted that it is an internal affair of China to strive to peacefully solve the Taiwan problem and that the termination of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan should be no means be based on such a condition. In the August communique, the U.S. side also reiterated that "it has no intention of interfering in China's internal affairs." This was written in black and white. However, in his recent remarks, Reagan disregarded the undertakings made by the United States in the August communique. Is this not an adverse retrogression?

It was a surprise that Reagan clearly denied in his remarks the commitments stated in the August communique to be carried out by the United States: The United States "does not seek a long-standing policy for selling its weapons to Taiwan," "it is prepared to gradually reduce the sales of arms to Taiwan, leading to a final solution after a certain period of time," and "acknowledges the consequent position of China to radically resolve this issue." Reagan openly denied that the United States "will reduce arms sales to Taiwan" "as time goes on." Is this not a serious retrogression?

Obviously, in these remarks, Reagan has taken the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" as a guiding principle in handling Sino-U.S. relations and has totally disregarded the cardinal principles of the Sino-U.S. joint communique of 17 August. This is the very reason why he did not mention the joint communique at all in his remarks, but repeatedly spoke on the so-called "adherence to" and "implementation" of the "Taiwan Relations Act."

In international relations, the practice of willfully trampling on an agreement officially signed by two nations and imposing the law of a country on another is absolutely intolerable.

In his remarks, Reagan mentioned casually: "It is stupid if we do not continue to maintain good relations with the PRC." However, to maintain "good relations" with China, it is necessary to abide by the communique establishing diplomatic relations between China and the United States and the August joint communique and to actually do something to promote Sino-U.S. relations but not to do harm to the relations between the two countries.

Further Report

OW251551 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 25 Feb 83

["Reagan's Statement Departs From Sino-U.S. Joint Communique" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, February 25 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan in a recent interview with the HUMAN EVENTS weekly arbitrarily linked the issue of reducing U.S. arms sales to Taiwan to China's policy of peaceful reunification and restated that Washington would "abide by" the "Taiwan Relations Act" in disregard of China's bitter opposition to it.

What Reagan said in the interview on questions concerning the joint communique issued by the Chinese and U.S. Governments last year departed from the basic principles of this communique. He stated that China "has agreed that they are going to try to peacefully resolve the Taiwanese issue. We, in turn, linked our statement about weaponry to that and said that if they make progress and do, indeed, peacefully work out a solution agreeable to both sides, then, obviously, there would no longer be any need for arms. And all the reference to reducing arms is tied to progress in that." He went on to say: "If the day ever comes that those two (China and Taiwan) find that they can get together and become one China, in a peaceful manner, then there wouldn't be any need for arms sales in Taiwan." "That's all that was meant in the communique," he asserted.

Reagan also repeated the U.S. intention "to abide by the Taiwan Relations Act," and he denied that "just as time goes by, we're going to reduce the arms to them (Taiwan)." He let it be known that "we're doing all the things that we have always done. The shipments (to Taiwan) are regularly going on."

In his remarks at the American Legion annual conference on February 22, Reagan once again sang the same tune that the United States will not forget its old friends in Taiwan, though he also made a reference to the importance of maintaining U.S.-China relations. He told his audience: "As we build our relationship with China, we will not forget our other friends in the area. We are committed to maintaining our relationship with the people of Taiwan, with whom we have had a long and honorable association."

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS RAILWAYS BONDS CASE

HK251226 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 83 p 7

[Article by Fu Zhu [0265 6999]: "The U.S. Court's Trial of and Judgment on 'The Case of Huguang Railways Bearer Bonds' Are a Gross Violation of International Law"]

[Text] During U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' recent visit to China, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian reiterated the Chinese Government's consistent position and handed over to the U.S. secretary of state an aide memoire of the PRC minister of foreign affairs regarding a U.S. district court's trial of the so-called case of the Huguang railways bearer bonds. The Chinese people are extremely concerned about this case.

The so-called case of the Huguang railways bearer bonds is a suit filed against the PRC by Jackson and eight other U.S. citizens in a U.S. district court in November 1979. Holding the bonds issued by the Qing government of China in 1911, the nine Americans demanded repayment of the principal and interest on the bonds. To our surprise, the U.S. district court accepted the case, in which the PRC was listed as the defendant. It issued a summons to our foreign minister and asked the PRC Government to reply to the plaintiffs' suit in 20 days after receiving the summons. Otherwise, it would pass a "default judgment." In this connection, the Chinese Government presented a number of notes to the U.S. Department of State and stated that in accordance with international law, China, as a sovereign state, enjoys sovereign immunity from the jurisdiction of any foreign court. However, disregarding these notes, the U.S. court went so far as to make a "default judgment" on 1 September 1982 on the PRC, demanding that the Chinese Government pay the plaintiffs more than \$40 million. The U.S. court even asserted that if the Chinese Government ignores the judgment, the court will enforce it as requested by the plaintiffs and distrain China's property in the United States.

What does the U.S. court's judgment on "the case of Huguang railway bearer bonds" imply? Does the PRC Government have the duty to repay the bearer bonds issued by the Qing government? What is the correct way to solve "the case of Huguang railways bearer bonds"? This article attempts to proceed from the angle of international law to comment on these questions.

I. Sovereign Immunity Is a Long-Established Principle of International Law

In accordance with international law, a sovereign country is not subject to the jurisdiction of a court of law of another country without the former's consent, and the court of law of one country is not allowed to exercise jurisdiction over the state actions and property of another country. This is the principle of "sovereign immunity," which is based on the principle of sovereign quality of all states as explicitly confirmed by the UN Charter. A concrete analysis shows that the content of sovereign immunity includes the following points: 1) The court of law of one country is not allowed to accept a lawsuit in which another country is the defendant except with the latter's consent. 2) A foreign country may act as the plaintiff and file a lawsuit in the court of law of a country and, on such an occasion, the court of law may accept the countercharges directly related to the lawsuit and put forth by the other party (the defendant). 3) Even if a foreign country loses a lawsuit, it is not subject to enforcement of the order of the court. (Zhou Gengsheng: "International Law," Vol. 1, 1982 edition, p.222)

The principle of sovereign immunity has long been generally accepted in the world. The late international jurist L.F.L. Oppenheim said: "According to the rule that 'one does not have jurisdiction over an equal,' no country may advocate jurisdiction over another country. Therefore, a country may start legal proceedings in a court of law of another country, but it generally cannot be listed as a defendant in a foreign court of law unless it is willing to accept the jurisdiction of the court of law." (L.F.L. Oppenheim: "International Law," 8th edition, Chinese version, Vol 1, Book A, 1971, p 201) Hyde, an American specializing in international law, also pointed out: "A country is not subject to the jurisdiction of another country. The court of law of any other country may not start legal proceedings against a country without the latter's consent. This is a generally accepted principle." The applicability of this principle remains unchanged regardless of whether the government of the country concerned has been recognized or not. ("International Law" by Hyde, 2d edition, 1947, pp 813-814)

The United States is one of the earliest countries that established the principle of sovereign immunity. As early as 1812, when Chief Justice Marshall of the U.S. Supreme Court tried a case against the ship "Exchange," he held that the United States had no jurisdiction over French military vessels because such vessels enjoyed judicial immunity. Marshall pointed out: "Since the world is made up of many independent sovereign countries which enjoy equal rights, and in view of mutual benefits resulting from mutual exchanges and good relations, all those entitled to sovereign rights agree in practice to make adaptations in exercising absolute and complete jurisdiction within their territory... Such agreement has become a convention and generally recognized view. ...Whenever a court is not exercising the sovereign rights in accordance with the conventions and obligations accepted by the civilized world, the country of this court will be generally regarded as perfidious. ((Blags)[bu lie ge si 1580 0441 2706 2448]: "International Law: Precedents, Documents and Interpretations," 1988, p 242) Afterward, this legal precedent was often cited as the legal basis for sovereign immunity. Later, after the trial of the case against the ship "Prince Frederick" in 1820, Britain also refused to accept suits against foreign countries and their property for the same reason and held: "Otherwise, it would not be in line with the dignity of sovereign states and their lofty, authoritative independence." ((Suchaliku) [5685 2686 3810 1655]: "State Immunity and Commercial Activities in International Law," pp 4-5) In that period, Germany, France, Belgium and other European countries also confirmed the principle of foreign countries' immunity.

Indeed, since the beginning of this century, especially after World War II, some European countries have begun to hold that sovereign immunity should be restricted and that "sovereign actions" of foreign countries should be immune, while other "nonsovereign actions" (or "private law actions," including commercial activities) should not be immune. However, it is really difficult to tell the difference between sovereign actions and nonsovereign actions. In practice, each does what it thinks is right. For example, the French courts regard the state purchase of army boots as a sovereign action, while the Italian courts regard this as a nonsovereign action. The courts of some countries regard state management of railways as sovereign actions, but the Belgian courts regard this as a nonsovereign action. Even courts of the same country may have different understandings of the same question. Besides, some Western countries hold that the difference between the two actions mentioned above is determined by the nature and not the purpose of these activities. However, many countries oppose this view. Recently, some legalists in international law of some African countries expressed their views on this question, saying that in their countries, the buying and selling of some commodities which were of strategic significance to the national economy and the people's livelihood, were all handled by the state and that if only the nature of the transactions is taken into consideration and their purposes ignored, would they all become transactions under private law and not be entitled to enjoying state immunity? In short, differentiating state actions as mentioned above is not scientific because every state always acts in the capacity of one entitled to sovereign rights, and it will never cease to be a nonsovereign state simply because it is engaged in commercial activities. Therefore, although some Western countries exercise jurisdiction over the so-called nonsovereign actions of foreign countries in accordance with their one-sided legislation and judicial practice, they obviously have violated the principle of equal sovereign rights and have evoked protests of countries concerned, giving rise to the question of international responsibilities. In fact, in the world today, with the exception of a very few developed Western countries which, out of consideration of their economic and commercial interests, sometimes exercise jurisdiction over foreign ships and other property in their territory or over foreign institutions and enterprises which are carrying out economic and trading activities in their territory, the overwhelming majority of countries still adhere to and respect the principle of foreign countries' immunity.

From this, it can be seen that the principle of sovereign immunity is an important principle of international law which involves the question of sovereign rights. Violation of this principle damages the international law's principle of equal sovereign rights and consequently goes against the spirit of the UN Charter.

II. U.S. Court Has No Right To Exercise Jurisdiction Over a Sovereign State

Since World War II, the U.S. position on sovereign immunity has undergone a great change. In 1952, the U.S. State Department published the so-called "Tate Letter" written by Tate, acting legal adviser of the State Department, to the attorney general. The letter asserted: "During a period of time, the State Department was considering whether or not to modify the practice of granting sovereign immunity to foreign countries in the lawsuits of U.S. courts involving other countries." "Now, the State Department has decided that such an immunity will no longer be given under certain conditions." The letter finally stresses: "The countries that practice trade on a state-owned basis insist more and more on the principle of complete immunity; so, the United States feels it necessary to alter its policy." The "Tate letter" represents the policy of the U.S. Government, which reflected the U.S. attempt to take such an act. In a further move in 1976, the United States adopted the "Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act" which in legal form put the issue of foreign sovereign immunity under U.S. jurisdiction. Consequently, the power of decision on the vital issue of sovereign immunity was transferred to U.S. courts, and anybody can file a suit against a foreign country in a U.S. court, thus negating the immunity long enjoyed by foreign countries. Moreover, the "sovereign immunity" also listed some conditions which were not in accord with the sovereign immunity of foreign countries, including engaging in "commercial activities." However, there were no definite explanations about the so-called "commercial activities." Such legal stipulations that could be willfully explained is no different from giving judges the green light to abuse their power. In a word, the "sovereign immunity" not only entirely deviates from the stand of the United States in the past, but has gone even further than some continental European countries.

The intention of the U.S. "Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act" is quite obvious; that is, to further extend the jurisdiction of U.S. courts. It transfers the immunity enjoyed by foreign countries, which involves the vital issue of sovereign immunity, to U.S. courts, and U.S. courts can exercise jurisdiction and even attach foreign property without the consent of the countries concerned. This is in utter violation of the principle of sovereign equality of all states and the UN Charter, and sets a precedent for indiscriminate lawsuits against sovereign countries. Since it was put into practice, this act has met with opposition from many defendant countries, particularly Third World countries, and they naturally refused to appear in court.

As known to all, the UN International Court of Justice deals with legal disputes between countries. The statute of the International Court of Justice stipulates that this court can exercise jurisdiction over a UN member-country only on the basis of a voluntary acceptance of the jurisdiction by the country concerned in accordance with Article 36 of the statute. Even the chief judicial organ of the United Nations has to make an explicit stipulation in its statute on the voluntary acceptance of its jurisdiction by a member-country. How can a U.S. district court exercise jurisdiction over a sovereign country, no matter whether the country concerned consents to it or not? Did the U.S. side ever consider the serious consequences that may arise from its practice of imposing a domestic law on another sovereign country and asking it to act according to U.S. judicial procedures?

The U.S. district court accepted the case without consent from China, listed the PRC as the defendant, issued a summons by mail to the foreign minister of the PRC, which is generally not permitted in international affairs dealings, and made a so-called "default judgment." All this is a violation of international law. Based on international law, China, as an independent and sovereign country, refuses to accept the jurisdiction of the U.S. court. The Chinese Government categorically rejects the summons from the U.S. court and its "judgment by default." This move by the Chinese Government fully conforms to international law and has a sound basis in jurisprudence.

III. The Government of New China Is Not Obligated To Repay the Old Debts

On hearing the "case of the Huguang railways bearer bonds," the U.S. court alleged that the country still exists and that its rights and duties are not damaged despite changes of government. Therefore, the PRC Government is obliged to repay the old debts. Such a fallacy is groundless.

From the angle of international law, the PRC, as an entity of international law, is the continuation of the old China before liberation. However, the birth of New China came after the Chinese people overthrew the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism through protracted, hard armed struggle and won the great victory of the new democratic revolution. China has undergone radical changes in its social system to make it a new-type socialist state. The old government that oppressed and exploited the Chinese people in the past has been replaced by the new government, which represents the interests of the people of all China. Therefore, the new Chinese Government not only disavows all unequal treaties imposed on China in the past by the imperialists and all international obligations incompatible with the new regime. This is not unprecedented in the history of international relations. For example, after the October Revolution in Russia, the Soviet Government of Workers and Peasants issued a decree on January 1918 abrogating all national debts. Provision No 1 says: "All national debts borne by the previous landlord and bourgeois governments as listed in the special notice have been abolished as from 10 December 1917." Provision No 3 of the decree stipulates: "All national debts borne by the previous landlord and bourgeois governments as listed in the special notice have been abolished as from 10 December 1917." Provision No 3 of the decree stipulates: All external debts should be unreservedly abolished, without any exception." ("Selected Documents of Reference for International Law," Chinese edition, 1956, p. 80) When disavowing all external debts of the Tsarist government in 1921, (Chichilin) [qi qieli 7871 0434 2651], member of the Russian People's Commission for Foreign Affairs, proclaimed: "People of no country should be responsible for repaying the debts imposed on them like shackles in past centuries."

Not inheriting "bad debts" has been a well-established principle in international law. The so-called "bad debts" include debts incurred by one country borrowing from another country out of the need to suppress its own people at home or people in its colonies. Examples are cited below:

In 1898, in the peace treaty negotiations after the Spanish-American War, Spain maintained that the debts to be borne by Spain for Cuba should be shifted to the United States with the shifting of Spain's sovereignty over Cuba. But the U.S. delegate resolutely opposed this stand because the debts borne by Spain for Cuba were not assumed for the interests of the Cuban people but were assumed for the purpose of suppressing the Cuban people's uprising. As a result of the opposition by the U.S. delegate, the clause shifting the debts incurred by Cuba to the United States was not included in the above-mentioned peace treaty. ((Hoffridge) [7202 0154 0448 1142], ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW, 1982, p 54) With regard to this, Hyde, an American scholar of international law, pointed out: By virtue of the nature of the above-mentioned debts and the aim of incurring the debts, it seems that the U.S. stand on this issue brooks no doubt. (Hyde: "International Law," 2d edition, 1947, p 441)

In 1962, France recognized the independence of Algeria. The Algerian Government at that time refused to assume the loans borne by France for the purpose of suppressing the Algerian people's struggle for independence.

In 1949, Indonesia assumed debts of 4.5 billion rupiah at the roundtable conference. But it disavowed them in a declaration in 1956, including the debts incurred by the Netherlands for suppressing the independence war.

The above three examples show that whether the property is inherited by a state or a government, the inheriting country or the new revolutionary government does not have the duty to pay the "bad debts." In the past century or so, the Chinese people suffered deeply from the imperialist aggression and oppression.

In order to suppress the people and maintain their reactionary rule, the government prior to the founding of New China did not hesitate to sell out sovereignty and lived by borrowing. The big imperialist powers, on the other hand, often used loans to the old governments in China as a way to realize their goal of controlling China in order to seize a sphere of influence and to acquire all kinds of special privileges in China. All these foreign debts had brought untold sufferings to the Chinese people and had always been utterly detested by them. Consequently, the government of New China will not totally recognize foreign debts incurred by past governments (including bearer bonds in any form) and will also not be responsible for repaying them. This has an ample moral and legal basis.

The background of the so-called case of the Huguang railways bearer bonds is the contention between the imperialist powers for the right to build railways in China in order to maintain and expand their spheres of influence at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. By means of the so-called investments in railways, they not only grabbed exorbitant profits over a long period, but in some ways also seized control of the resources, administrative power and police power along the railways. As early as 1907, England, Japan, Germany and France had already begun sharp struggles over this investment. In 1909, England, Germany and France, without the presence of the Chinese side, signed in Berlin an agreement on loans provided by the banking groups of these countries. Then they forced the Qing government to sign the so-called "contract" on debts for building the Huguang railways. After that, the United States, being afraid of letting the golden opportunity slip, also forced the Qing government to allow its participation in this "contract." Finally, the four countries, that is, England, France, Germany and the United States, signed an agreement in Paris in 1910. On 20 May 1911, they formally signed the contract on the debts for building the Huguang railways with the Qing government. These debts were strongly opposed by the Chinese people from the time the negotiations began to the signing of the contract. As a result, a mighty "movement to protect the railways" erupted. In order to maintain its tottering rule, the reactionary Qing government sent troops to suppress the movement.

No doubt, the government of New China cannot repay such debts as the bonds issued by the Qing government for the building of the Huguang railways, because recognizing and repaying this kind of debt would mean denying the ongoing revolutionary struggles waged by the Chinese people in the past 100 years or more since the Opium Wars. The Chinese Government and people can never agree to this.

IV. The U.S. Government Bears Inescapable Responsibilities

The "default judgment" made by the U.S. court on the "case of the Huguang railways bearer bonds" and the threat to enforce it were all unreasonable actions which were seriously against international law. They have unavoidably cast shadows on Sino-American relations. Putting the general interests of Sino-American relations first, the Chinese Government has reminded the U.S. side on many occasions through diplomatic channels, hoping that the U.S. Government would assume responsibilities realistically and act in strict compliance with international law in order to avoid any harm to the Sino-American relations, especially the normal economic and trade intercourse between the two countries, due to this issue. However, insisting that the United States is under a political system of "three independent branches of government" having no power to intervene in a judicial judgment, the U.S. Government expressed that it was incapable of action. This argument on the U.S. side is not convincing.

Of course, it is the United States' own affair as to what kind of political system it adopts. However, from the angle of international law, the U.S. Government represents the United States externally, and the Chinese Government can only deal with the U.S. Government.

The disputes between China and the United States (including legal disputes) can only be solved in accordance with the principles of international law through diplomatic channels. It is inconceivable that because the United States is a country with "three independent branches of government," the Chinese Government would have to negotiate with the U.S. legislative, judicial and executive branches. It is also inconceivable that a dispute between China and the United States should be unilaterally judged by a U.S. court. Imposing the internal law of a country on another sovereign country and forcing the latter to act in accordance with its legal procedures is a flagrant violation of the principle of sovereignty and a gross violation of international law.

Here, it is also necessary to point out that the U.S. Government is not at all "incapable of action" on this issue. On 2 July 1976, a legal adviser of the U.S. State Department said in his letter to the head of the Department of Justice that in a case of sovereign immunity, the U.S. State Department certainly plays the same role as in other legal cases; that is, when the case concerns major interests and foreign relations of the United States, it can intervene in it in the name of the "friend of the court." On 8 September 1982, in a talk to the correspondents of the U.S. COMMERCIAL TIMES on the default judgment made by the U.S. court on the "case of the Huguang railways bearer bonds," an assistant legal adviser also admitted that the U.S. Government should adopt active measures before the situation gets out of control to promptly stop any actions harmful to Sino-American relations.

From the very beginning, the Chinese Government has clearly declared its stand on the "case of the Huguang railways bearer bonds." It has also repeatedly reminded the U.S. side, hoping the United States would act in strict compliance with the principles of international law and adopt active measures to prevent the situation from deteriorating and handle this case in an appropriate way. The attitude of the Chinese Government on this issue is solemn, serious and reasonable and in full conformity with international law. If the U.S. court is bent on having its own way and enforces its decision by distraining Chinese property in the United States, the Chinese Government has every right to adopt corresponding measures. The U.S. Government cannot shirk responsibility for serious consequences arising from this matter.

Jurist's Comments

HK270305 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0725 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 26 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The Chinese jurist Lan Minggen [5695 2494 5327] publishes an article in today's GUANGMING RIBAO which, in accordance with the principle of immunity of sovereignty in international law, points out that the U.S. Government's demand that China solve the so-called Huguang railways bearer bonds issue in line with U.S. legal procedure is totally unreasonable.

The article says that immunity of state sovereignty is an important principle in international law, being based on the principle of equality of state sovereignty as affirmed in the UN Charter. Since states are sovereign, independent and equal, a state's actions and property are not subject to foreign courts of law. This means that a court of law cannot accept and hear a case against a foreign state without the agreement of that state; a foreign country can, as a plaintiff, bring a suit before a court, and in such a scenario, the court can accept and hear a countercharge lodged by the accused that is directly related to the case; even if the foreign country loses its suit in the court, the court cannot forcibly impose its judgment. Hence, problems concerning the actions and property of states should in general be solved through diplomatic channels.

The article says that as a sovereign state China naturally enjoys indisputable legal immunity, and the action of a U.S. district court in taking legal proceedings against a sovereign state as the accused party, exercising its jurisdiction against it, giving a judgment by default and even threatening to forcibly impose this judgment runs completely counter to the principle of equality of state sovereignty in international law and the UN Charter. The Chinese Government should resolutely reject this action in imposing U.S. domestic law on China and damaging China's sovereignty and the dignity of the Chinese people. It must be pointed out that although the U.S. State Department reiterated in its statement that "foreign countries by no means enjoy total immunity," this has certainly not been internationally accepted, and still less is it a universally acknowledged principle of international law. No domestic legislation that the United States formulates in order to change its attitude toward absolute immunity has any legal binding on other countries.

Lan Minggen's article points out that, with regard to the Huguang railways bearer bonds case, the Chinese Government has based itself on benefitting the development of Sino-U.S. relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, made clear its standpoint from the start and demanded that the U.S. side take positive steps to handle the matter satisfactorily. However, it has to be regretted that far from making a positive response to the Chinese Government's reasonable stand, the U.S. Government has actually taken the approach of shirking its responsibility, with the result that things have now come to the present stage. The U.S. Government can hardly evade censure in this matter.

QIAN QICHEN VISITS MOSCOW FOR 'CONSULTATIONS'

27 Feb Departure

OW270115 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 27 (XINHUA) -- Qian Qichen, China's special envoy and vice-minister of foreign affairs, left here by air for Moscow this morning to attend the second round of Sino-Soviet consultations. As agreed upon by both sides, the forthcoming consultations are scheduled for early March this year. The first round of consultations took place in Beijing last October. The Chinese special envoy was seen off at the airport by He Ying, advisor to the Foreign Ministry, and Ma Xusheng, director of the Department of Soviet Union and East European Affairs. The Soviet ambassador to China, I.S. Shcherbakov, was among the seers-off.

Arrival in Moscow

OW271625 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1308 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, 27 February (XINHUA) -- Chinese special envoy and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen and his party arrived in Moscow today to attend the second round of Sino-Soviet consultations for the normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations [zhong su guan xi zheng chang hua 0022 5685 7070 4762 2973 1603 0553]. They were greeted at the airport by Soviet special envoy and Vice Foreign Minister Ilichev. Also at the airport to meet Qian Qichen were Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng and other Chinese diplomats here.

[At 1502 GMT on 27 February XINHUA carries a service message deleting the words "for the normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations" in first sentence of above paragraph].

XINHUA SEES USSR INFLUENCE ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT

OW252137 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, February 25 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet mass media is trying to influence the coming seventh non-aligned summit to cancel from its agenda the question of military occupation of Kampuchea and Afghanistan, and not to invite Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to the meeting. A recent TASS article wrote that discussion at the meeting should focus on ways to ensure the progress of the cause of disarmament. It quoted Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to attack those leaders of non-aligned countries who demand the discussion of the Kampuchea question. They are "international reactionaries" "attempting to split" the Nonaligned Movement, Thach said.

An article carried in the eighth issue of the weekly NEW TIMES entitled "A Time When the Summit Meeting Is Approaching" attacked the many non-aligned countries that demanded the discussion of the Kampuchea and Afghanistan questions as "trying to divert people's attention so that the meeting will neglect the main tasks of the Nonaligned Movement." It described these countries as "only paying attention to some countries' political short-sightedness." It also praised India's position on these two questions.

A long article by PRAVDA not long ago described the policy against the two super-powers as "wrong," and warned some non-aligned countries not to "keep equal distance" with the United States and the Soviet Union -- "natural ally" of the Non-Aligned Movement. However, the newspaper did not explain why this "natural ally" of the Non-Aligned Movement opposes the attendance of Sihanouk -- one of the founders of the movement.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS REPORTERS AT TOKYO PRESS CLUB

OW280713 Tokyo KYODO in English 0701 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 28, KYODO -- Chen Muhua, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Monday called for Japan's expansion of imports from China. Meeting reporters at the Japan National Press Club, Chen said China's deficit in trade with Japan in 10 years since 1972 totaled about dollar 7.93 billion, and the surplus of trade with Japan in 1982 was a temporal phenomenon.

She said both Chinese exports and imports this year will increase over the previous year, and imports from Japan will increase faster than exports to Japan. Asked about China's trade relations with South Korea, which was reportedly disrupted last autumn, the Chinese minister repeated Beijing's official stance that China has no trade relations with South Korea. She declined to be drawn into further. [as received] Chen said her ministry is supporting local trade with neighboring Soviet regions because it is in the interest of local economies. She added China is negotiating with countries concerned on its participation in the Manila-based Asian Development Bank. She did not elaborate.

Chen came to Japan Tuesday to exchange views on development of bilateral trade and economic relations with Japanese political and business leaders. She is scheduled to leave Osaka for home Friday. Chen said she was sure China could achieve its two-way trade target at dollar 57.4 billion in 1985, the closing year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. China's 1982 two-way trade was dollar 38.6 billion. China will promote an open economic policy and develop Sino-Japanese trade, she said.

China will simplify export and import procedures and prepare legislations for smooth trade, Chen said. Asked about an ethylene glycol plant project Beijing abandoned, Chen said it was premature to build such a plant at Daqing. The cancelation does not mean a major change in China's economic and industrial policy, she added.

U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM S. KOREA URGED

OW271853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] Paris, February 26 (XINHUA) -- The International Liaison Committee for an Independent Peaceful Reunification of Korea urged the United States to withdraw its troops from South Korea and stop its interference in Korea's internal affairs. During a two-day meeting ending here today, participants from more than 30 countries in all continents held that the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the establishment of a nuclear-free area in Northeast Asia is an important guarantee of peace in Korea and Asia. They pointed out that a Confederal Republic of Democratic Koryo should be set up to ease tensions and ensure lasting peace in the country.

The participants appealed to the governments, national and international organizations, peace-loving people of the world to urge the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and support the struggle of the Korean people for peaceful reunification of their country.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS SRV PROPOSAL 'FRAUDULENT TRICK'

HK260817 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Comment on the Vientiane Meeting Statement"]

[Text] The just-concluded Vientiane summit meeting of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh puppet regime issued a so-called "Statement on the Vietnamese Volunteer Army in Kampuchea," and announced decisions on total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops under three preconditions, and on gradual withdrawal of Vietnamese troops each year. There is nothing new about this; it is, in fact, yet another fraudulent trick schemed by the Vietnamese authorities with the aim of countering the international difficulties they are currently facing.

It has been 4 years since the Vietnamese Army invaded Kampuchea. Every move of this army in Kampuchea proves it is an out-and-out aggressor force and a colonial army. All nations in the world that uphold justice and all peace-loving peoples demand the total and immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Several UN General Assembly sessions have passed corresponding resolutions. However, the Vietnamese authorities have turned a deaf ear. The move now, on the eve of the nonaligned summit in New Delhi, of the Vietnamese authorities in conferring the laurel of "volunteer army" on their aggressor army is obviously not just aimed at hiding their shame but at giving this aggressor army an unofficial status, in order to give them some room for avoiding attacks on the question of withdrawing troops from Kampuchea.

However, what is now called the "volunteer army" is precisely that extremely vicious aggressor army which the Vietnamese authorities in Hanoi, with Soviet backing, sent across the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border to attack Phnom Penh and occupy Kampuchea 4 years ago. No disguise can hide the blood of the Kampuchean people which stains its bayonets. The current issue is whether the Vietnamese authorities are truly sincere about withdrawing their forces from Kampuchea so that peace can be restored in that country and the tension in Southeast Asia can ease. The Vientiane meeting statement shows that the reply of the Vietnamese authorities is "no."

Although the Vietnamese authorities mentioned in this statement the total withdrawal of forces from Kampuchea, the three preconditions they set show that they have no intention whatsoever of withdrawal. Their first precondition is that the so-called Chinese "threat" must be halted. Where in fact is China "threatening" Vietnam? Viewing the Asian situation as a whole, is it not more realistic to say that Vietnam is collaborating with a certain superpower to threaten China from her south? It is futile for the Vietnamese authorities to treat the purely imaginary Chinese "threat" as a card to play to ward off international pressure on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese authorities' two other preconditions are also completely unreasonable. They demand "a total halt" to "all support" for the Kampuchean patriotic forces resisting Vietnam, and that peace on the Kampuchean-Thai border be "guaranteed." This is out-and-out sophistry in reversing cause and effect. Would there be any question of supporting the patriotic forces in Kampuchea had not Vietnam launched aggression against Kampuchea and had not the Vietnamese Army carried out military activities on the Kampuchean-Thai border? That the Vietnamese authorities should put forward preconditions like this can only show that they are trying to rely on rejecting a troop withdrawal to compel the whole world to recognize Vietnam's aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea as a fait accompli, and thus legalize their aggression. Under such unreasonable preconditions, talk of so-called total troop withdrawal is nothing but a pack of lies that cannot deceive anyone.

As for the so-called gradual withdrawal of troops each year, this is an even greater sham. The farce of total troop withdrawal played by the Vietnamese authorities last year has long since become a laughing stock. Similarly, the current statement does not breathe a word about the scale and timing of partial withdrawal, whether it will be replenished, whether verification will be permitted and so on. This can only show that the Vietnamese authorities are totally insincere and are trying to ward off the world's eyes and ears by mixing up troop rotations and garrison reliefs with partial troop withdrawal.

The so-called statement of the Vientiane meeting is precisely this flawed piece of goods, but the Vietnamese authorities are vigorously trumpeting it around the world and swindling and bluffing people. High-ranking Soviet officials visited Vietnam on the eve of the Vientiane meeting; and immediately after the meeting the Soviet authorities expressed full support. Is this not worth pondering?

Developments within Kampuchea and the international situation regarding Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea make it ever plainer: The Vietnamese authorities' intention to swallow Kampuchea can never succeed. There is only one way to solve the Kampuchea problem: The Vietnamese Army must immediately and totally withdraw from Kampuchea in accordance with UN resolutions, in order to restore Kampuchea's peaceful, independent, neutral and nonaligned status and to restore peace and security in Southeast Asia. If they reject this road, whether it be the Vietnamese authorities or their backers, their heavy burdens will become even heavier, and they can only struggle amid the contradictions and difficulties they have themselves created, never knowing a day's peace.

Further on Withdrawal

OW261501 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Station commentator Ya Ming's commentary: "A Futile Maneuver"]

[Text] The so-called summit conference of the three Indochinese countries closed on 23 February and issued a statement stressing that beginning this year, the Vietnamese authorities will annually carry out a conditional troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. This is another diplomatic maneuver performed by the Vietnamese authorities prior to the opening of the 17th nonaligned summit conference with the purpose of boasting that they have a sincere desire to settle the Kampuchean issue, avoid isolation at this summit conference and elude the nonaligned countries' condemnation of their aggressive act. But this maneuver is futile. In fact, the so-called partial troop withdrawal is only a shopworn maneuver that everyone has been aware of for a long time. In July 1982, the Vietnamese authorities declared a partial troop withdrawal, but in reality they have sent in more reinforcements and heavy guns to Kampuchea. Early this year they launched a fierce offensive along the Kampuchean-Thai border area, even mobilizing tanks and heavy artillery to attack a refugee camp in Nong Chan.

As repeatedly denounced by many countries in the world, Vietnam's so-called partial troop withdrawal was quite a hoax. The statement by the so-called summit conference of the three Indochinese countries has once again stressed the precondition for Vietnam's troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. The statement points out: Only when the Chinese threat, which is actually nonexistent, is ended and Thai territory is no longer used against the Heng Samrin administration of Kampuchea can all Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea be withdrawn.

Once again this reveals that the Vietnamese authorities have no real desire to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. When mentioning Thailand and advancing some conditions, they have displayed their aggressiveness, thus seeking a pretext to fan the flames of war along the Thai-Kampuchean border area.

World public opinion has long denounced that Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea is aimed at achieving hegemony in Indochina and at using this area as a base from which to expand to all of Southeast Asia in the service of the Soviet Union's southward strategy and world hegemony. This is a brazen sabotage of the principle of nonalignment and the UN Charter. For this reason, Vietnam has been vehemently condemned by the majority of nonaligned countries and by the peace-loving and justice-protecting people.

The Vietnamese authorities are resorting once again to the troop withdrawal trick with the aim of appeasing public indignation, countering the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference and luring the nonaligned countries into accepting their invasion of Kampuchea as a fait accompli and recognizing the puppet Heng Samrin administration rigged up by them. However, facts are contrary to the Vietnamese authorities' wishes. Their maneuver will only make everyone fully aware of their attempt to perpetuate their occupation of Kampuchea, to continually pursue their aggressive policy and to resolutely undermine the Nonaligned Movement.

Moreover, one has paid attention to the fact that not long before the opening of the so-called summit conference of the three Indochinese countries Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Kapitsa made a probing visit to Thailand and then arrived in Hanoi for a discussion with the Vietnamese authorities. Right after the conclusion of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries the Soviet leader manifested his deep concern and full support for the conference. Once again this proves that their alliance is seeking hegemony and that the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation is achieved not only in the military field but also in concocting political schemes. However, how can their troop withdrawal maneuver deceive the majority of nonaligned countries?

NORODOM SIHANOUK VISITS DPRK, MEETS LEADERS

Arrival in Pyongyang

OW222134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Pyongyang, February 22 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and his wife Monique arrived here by train this afternoon. They were greeted at the railroad station by Pak Song-chol, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife. Son Sam, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to Korea, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea, also went to the station to greet Sihanouk.

Meets Kim Il-song

OW261828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Pyongyang, February 26 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife met Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk here yesterday, according to a KCNA report today. They had a talk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. President Kim Il-song also gave a dinner in Samdech Sihanouk's honor.

INDIRA GANDHI ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT STAND

OW260816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] New Delhi, February 25 (XINHUA) -- India is anxious to divert attention from anything that could divide the Non-Aligned Movement to those areas in which the members of the movement have a common interest. This was stated by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at a news conference of foreign journalists based in Delhi today.

The Third World, she pointed out, should make a determined effort to increase joint economic action. This would help "strengthen us collectively" to speak to the developed countries," she added.

The Indian prime minister said when elected as chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement at the 7th summit, her effort would be to keep everybody together.

Asked how India proposed to bring about a consensus on Kampuchea in view of its recognition of the Heng Samrin regime as against the majority support for Democratic Kampuchea at the U.N., she said that would be considered once the conference started. Mrs. Gandhi said India's view was that the Kampuchean seat should be kept vacant and she did not think it was right to invite Prince Norodom Sihanouk. It is generally known that ASEAN countries, Yugoslavia and many other countries have insisted that Prince Sihanouk should be invited to attend the conference.

On the Afghan issue, the Indian prime minister pleaded for the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. [sentence as received] She said, however, that India did not approve of the presence of outside troops or any other kind of interference.

BANKING GROUP LEAVES BANGLADESH FOR PAKISTAN

OW260558 Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Dhaka, February 25 (XINHUA) -- President of the Bank of China Jin Deqin left here for Pakistan today after a six-day visit. During his stay in Bangladesh, Jin Deqin, leader of a Chinese delegation, exchanged views with his Bangladesh counterpart on possibilities for further financing cooperation between the two countries in the industrial, agricultural and trade fields.

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES RADIO DELEGATION

OW261750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Islamabad, February 26 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Ziaul Haq received a visiting Chinese radio and television delegation after an agreement was signed between China and Pakistan on radio and television cooperation here today.

During the meeting, President Zia said the exchange of visits of the radio and TV workers of Pakistan and China would surely enhance the mutual understanding between the two peoples. Efforts should be made through the mass media to further strengthen the growing friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples, he added.

The Sino-Pak radio and TV agreement was signed by Hao Pingnan, vice-minister of radio and television of China, and Mujibur Rahman Khan, secretary of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry of Pakistan.

Under the agreement, the two countries will provide each other music programs and telefilms and exchange visits of radio and TV delegations and TV photographer teams.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on February 23. It will leave the capital today for Lahore and then Karachi. It will fly to Sri Lanka on March 3. During its stay in Islamabad, the delegation visited the Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation and TV center. They were accorded a warm reception by the Pakistani colleagues.

AFP: PRC DENIES NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH PAKISTAN

OW261232 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, Feb. 26 (AFP) -- China today again denied it was cooperating with Pakistan in the nuclear field. Rejecting an assertion by U.S. Assistant Under Secretary of State for Asian Affairs Howard B. Schaffer that there was "a nuclear relationship" between Beijing and Islamabad, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "There is no such thing."

Mr Schaffer's remarks, at a public hearing of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Subcommittee in Washington, marked the first official U.S. comment on the reported Sino-Pakistani nuclear cooperation.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry stressed that it had already denied last month press reports from Washington quoting U.S. intelligence sources as saying that China had supplied Pakistan with information on the manufacture of an atomic bomb.

In Washington, State Department officials said the U.S. Government would refuse to assist China's civilian nuclear program as long as Beijing would not pledge not to give nuclear aid to their countries which did not sign the non-proliferation treaty. The sources also indicated that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had sought such an undertaking from the Chinese leadership when he visited Beijing early this month but that his request was turned down.

AFGHANS VOW CONTINUED RESISTANCE TO USSR TROOPS

OW220354 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Islamabad, February 21 (XINHUA) -- The Afghan people will not give up their resistance till the total withdrawal of the Soviet troops, a leader of the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mojahedin has said. In a recent interview with HIJRAT, organ of the alliance, Prof. Burhanuddin Rabbani, member of the Supreme Council of the alliance and chief of its Military Committee, said no bargaining could be made on the independence of the Afghan people and their future form of government. Rabbani was commenting on a political solution of the Afghan issue. He said the Soviet Union has no right to impose any condition on the Afghan people to jeopardize their rights.

It is a fact, he said, that the ill-equipped Afghan mojahedin have shattered the myth and pride of the "invincibility" of the superpower. The Russian troops in Afghanistan are facing a humiliating defeat, he added.

HU QILI LEADS CPC DELEGATION TO ITALY

Departure From Beijing

OW261846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 26 (XINHUA) -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, a delegation from the Communist Party of China left here by air this evening to attend the 16th Congress of the Italian Communist Party. Leader of the delegation is Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

After attending the congress, the delegation will leave for San Marino on a visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of San Marino.

Members of the delegation include Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee. Seeing the delegation off at the airport this evening were Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Li Shuzheng, alternate member and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

Arrival in Rome

OW271935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] Rome, February 27 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Communist Party delegation headed by Hu Qili, secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, arrived here today. The Chinese delegation is to attend the 16th National Congress of the Communist Party of Italy due to be held from March 2 to 6 in Milan.

Among those welcoming the Chinese delegation at the airport were Mario Birardi, member of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee and secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, and Huang Yuping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy.

SAN MARINO CP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

OW252124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 25 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of San Marino led by General Secretary Umberto Barulli wound up its visit to China and left here by plane for home this evening. Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee saw the guests off at the airport.

UK, ITALY REITERATE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT STANCE

OW260830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] London, February 25 (XINHUA) -- Britain and Italy reiterated today that they would fulfill their commitment to deploy cruise missiles if nuclear disarmament talks between Washington and Moscow fail.

This was announced by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Italian Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani at a joint news conference after two days talks in London.

Britain and Italy have agreed to site 160 and 112 missiles respectively on their soil as part of a NATO plan to deploy 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles to counter the Soviet Union's SS-20 medium-range missiles targeted on Western Europe.

Mrs. Thatcher said that both Britain and Italy warmly welcomed U.S. President Reagan's statement earlier this week that his "zero option" was not a "take it or leave it" one. The "zero option" was the highest aim, she stated, but other options were possible. However, she said that if no new agreement was reached, the planned deployment of the new missiles would have to go ahead. "This we believe would be absolutely essential for the maintenance of security in Western Europe," she added.

Fanfani said that his discussions with Mrs. Thatcher had been a useful opportunity to compare the similarity of views the two governments held, particularly on the missiles negotiations in Geneva. He and Mrs. Thatcher also agreed on plans for regular Anglo-Italian talks on political and cultural issues.

Mrs. Thatcher announced at the press conference that the two countries would go ahead with a 450-million-pound program to develop a new civil and military helicopter, the EH101.

On the European Economic Community (EEC), the two leaders agreed that it was necessary for a real effort to be made to solve the EEC's financial problems and to develop an agricultural policy aimed at curbing community surpluses of agricultural products. They also discussed the world economy including the forthcoming seven-nation economic summit in Williamsburg, the United States. The Italian prime minister arrived here yesterday and returned home tonight.

FRG ACCUSES USSR OF 'INTERFERENCE' IN ELECTIONS

OW261212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Bonn, February 25 (XINHUA) -- West Germany today accused the Soviet Union of gross interference into its internal affairs in a strong-worded statement. Government spokesman Juergen Sudhoff said at a press conference the West German Government "regards with concern the massive and hitherto unprecedented manner in which the Soviet Union is interfering in the election campaign and internal politics of the Federal Republic of Germany."

He was referring to an interview in the Soviet Communist Party newspaper PRAVDA yesterday in which Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko urged West Europeans to distance themselves from the U.S. stance on nuclear disarmament.

Sudhoff also said that a broadcast on Moscow radio's German service interfered in the upcoming general election of West Germany. Observers here noticed that Moscow had made little secret of its preference for Hans-Jochen Vogel, challenger to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Social Democratic Party, because Vogel seemed less likely to start deploying new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles later this year according to NATO plan if U.S.-Soviet arms control talks should fail. It was reported that Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov gave Vogel a warm reception during the latter's visit to Moscow last month and the Soviet media have since stepped up attacks on Kohl's conservatives.

RENMIN RIBAO ANALYZES GREEK-SOVIET RELATIONS

HK270752 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 83 p 6

["News analysis" by Zhang Qihua [1728 0796 5478]: "Some Development in Greek-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Greek Government, Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, has paid an official visit to Athens, which concluded on 24 February. Greek Premier Karamanlis had visited Moscow in 1979. This then was a return Soviet visit to Greece, after the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement had held power in that country for 1 year.

During Tikhonov's visit, the two sides signed a 10-year cooperation plan covering trade, industry, construction, science and technology and so on; on the international situation, the two sides concentrated their discussions on questions of European disarmament, the Middle East, Balkan security, and Cyprus. According to reports, this visit provided "new opportunities" for developing Greek-Soviet economic cooperation; however, due to various factors, cooperation between the two countries in international affairs will remain limited to a certain extent.

When the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement came to power in October 1981, Greece was experiencing a sustained assault by economic crisis and facing many problems. Hence, Greece hoped to stimulate its economic development by developing its ties with the Soviet Union. The two countries had signed a cooperation agreement in 1979. The new Greek Government decided to continue to carry out this agreement. Greek-Soviet trade has also developed rapidly in recent years. According to reports, last year this trade was worth \$900 million, a rise of 250 percent over the previous 4 years. Last year Greece also signed an agreement on resuming the repair of unarmed Soviet naval vessels and merchant ships. The long-term agreement covering a still broader scope that was signed during Tikhonov's visit illustrates the forward momentum of economic exchanges between the two countries.

In comparison, Greek-Soviet relations in other fields remain relatively cautious. During the election campaign the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement proclaimed an independent and diverse line in foreign affairs; it declared that Greece would pull out of NATO, demanded that the United States withdraw its military bases in Greece, and so on. Greece is a member of NATO and the European Community, but at NATO meetings it has been unhappy over the stand of another member; it has refused to take part in NATO military exercises, it adopted a hard line in talks with the United States on military bases, and it was the first European Community member to announce non-support of sanctions against the Soviet Union. Recently it also abandoned its early support of NATO's "dual decision," and on the contrary attached importance to the Soviet proposals on reducing medium-range ballistic missiles in Europe. All these things are in sharp contrast to the foreign policy of the previous government. These changes in Greek foreign policy have naturally attracted Soviet interest. The Soviet Union has tried to draw Athens to its side and influence it, to serve its strategy of vying with the United States for Europe. In view of the Greek Government's recent statements on Soviet and Warsaw Pact proposals on peace and disarmament, Tikhonov "highly evaluated the Greek Government's stand" in a banquet speech. He said that the words and efforts of Greek Premier Papandreou on strengthening detente and halting the arms race were "particularly significant."

As far as Greece is concerned, it hopes by developing ties with the Soviet Union to win support in certain disputes, as a counter in its exchanges with NATO and the European Community and especially with the United States. Greece is unhappy that the United States will markedly increase economic and military aid to Turkey.

Before the Soviet leader's visit, the Greek Government proposed three principles for signing a new military base agreement with the United States. However, proceeding as it does from its own interests, the Soviet Union's support for Greece on certain issues is extremely limited, and on certain matters it fundamentally disagrees with Greece. For example, in the dispute over jurisdiction in the Aegean, the Soviet Union does not agree to the 12-mile demand put forward by Athens, since it believes this would hamper the free movement of Soviet warships. At the same time Greece is worried that if it gets too close to the Soviet Union, this is bound to upset the United States and NATO and thus will not benefit itself. Again, at present Greece cannot completely separate itself from the West either militarily or economically. This is the cause of the "extremely cautious" stand of Greece and the Soviet Union in their diplomatic exchanges. LE MONDE wrote in a commentary: "Papandreou meets Tikhonov on the one hand and glances at Reagan on the other." This vividly reflects the delicate situation of Greece in dealing with the two superpowers.

XINHUA NOTES SOVIET PREMIER'S VISIT TO GREECE

OW251236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1126 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Athens, February 24 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov today wound up his 4-day official visit to Greece, which resulted in a 10-year economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation agreement and a joint communique between the two countries. Both Greece and the Soviet Union declared the visit as a success and the final joint communique stressed that they are determined to strengthen their friendly relations.

Commenting on Tikhonov's visit, the Greek daily KATHIMERINI described it as "an opportune move in Soviet foreign policy" which reflects "strong Soviet interest in this region." Tikhonov's visit, the first ever by a Soviet premier, became all the more conspicuous at a time when relations between Greece and the United States were under a new strain. The prolonged and hard negotiations over the future of the American military bases in Greece are now at its crucial stage. The visit also coincided with the new round of rivalry for nuclear supremacy in Europe between the two superpowers at their Euro-missile talks in Geneva. Moreover, the dramatic release here of a letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Greek Prime Minister Andreas Panandreu on February 19th, two days before Tikhonov's arrival, brought to the visit an additional tint of U.S.-Soviet contention in this part of the world. Reagan promised in the letter "a satisfactory resolution" to the outstanding issues in the base talks and an increase of U.S. "security assistance" to Greece.

As soon as he arrived here on February 21, Tikhonov at a dinner sounded a warning against Greece's NATO allies not to risk a new spiral of arms race by deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles. He propagated once again the peace initiatives of Soviet party General Secretary Yuriy Andropov and the Warsaw Pact Prague Political Declaration.

Although Greece is not a country where U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are to be deployed, the identity or similarity of views between the Greek and Soviet Governments on a series of international issues including detente, disarmament, nuclear-free zones and peace movement in Europe has aroused deep interest of the Soviet Union in this tiny NATO member state.

An article in the KATHIMERINI quoted reliable diplomatic observers as saying "the Greek-Soviet high-level talks in Athens, while it serves the interest of domestic policy of the Greek Government, works on the other hand mainly for Soviet foreign policy."

It is said that the Soviet move "aims at a prominent and active Soviet appearance on the Greek stage when Greece is negotiating a new agreement with United States on American military bases." It also "aims to explore real intention of Greek Government on various international issues so as to find out whether, and how far, can the Soviet Union expect support from the Greek Government in different international organizations in the days to come," it added.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ANNIVERSARY OF HITLER REGIME

HK260350 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 83 p 6

["Random Notes" by Chen Youwei [7115 2589 3634]: "Swastika in Boots"]

[Text] Among various banners in human history, probably no banners are more ugly and bloody than the Nazi swastika flags. Under the black symbol of the swastika, Hitlerian fascism was guilty of monstrous crimes and brought untold sufferings and disasters to the people in Europe and throughout the world. If it were not the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Hitler regime, many people would have forgotten this emblem of fascism. A collection of Hitler's drawings was recently published in Munich. People now can see for the first time a "masterpiece" by this clumsy artist who became the "fuhrer" of the Third Reich. It is a swastika symbol in four boots. As a sketch, it is only a mediocre work; but its conception and implication indeed call for deep thought. The swastika becomes four stout legs, each wearing a boot; viewed from all directions, there is a foot treading on the ground and another foot moving up, showing an act of stepping forward in an arrogant manner.

The title of this drawing is "The Swastika Is Stepping Forward Irresistibly." It was made in 1929, the ninth year after the German Nazi Party was founded, and not long before Hitler grabbed the power of chancellor from the hands of the decrepit and fatuous President Hindenburg and buried the Weimar Republic. As the emblem of the Nazi Party, the swastika, which was left over by the Byzantine empire in history, had been popular in Germany for a long time. But now, it obviously showed that Hitler's ambitions were far beyond grabbing power in Germany. He attempted to make the iron heels of the Third Reich trample on every corner of Europe. This swastika symbol in boots, like his frenzied war clamor, was an evident reflection of his insatiably avaricious ambitions for expansion. It was under the cover of the swastika flags that Hitler's iron heels treaded into Vienna and Prague, passed through Paris' Arc de Triomphe, crossed over the Pyrenees Mountains and the Scandinavian Peninsula, and even moved to Stalingrad on the bank of the Volga River. Along with the horrible clattering of the boots, millions of European people fell in pools of blood, were killed by bombs, or were dumped into incinerators.

However, history has its own logic. After bringing the whole of Europe into calamity in which blood flowed like rivers and the bones of the dead piled up like mountains, Hitler's swastika flags and boots in the end sent him into the tomb he prepared for himself. It was only 12 years and 4 months from this fiend's climb to the peak of power to his suicide by poison; and the life of the Third Reich, which he vainly attempted to make an immortal empire, could last merely 1 week longer than its "fuhrer." The darkest chapter of human history has passed for a few decades. The appearance of such a cruel and frenzied butcher like Hitler was not because the devil descended on the world, but it was the outcome of a certain time. Of course, it cannot be said that this kind of historical phenomenon is a matter of historical necessity. When the historical tides are rising or ebbing, some careerists and historical clowns always crop up and pass themselves off as the savior. They might assume power by resorting to demagoguery and then push the people into the abyss of disaster once they succeed in grabbing power. Although it is not easy for a second Hitler to arise today because of the great changes in the trend of times, it is never certain that the evil ideas and reactionary forces represented by the swastika in boots will disappear forever. If this drawing by Hitler can do something good for the people, that is the historical lesson it shows, then all peace-loving people as well as those who have ambitions to carry out aggression and expansion should review it and bear it in mind.

QIAO SHI MEETS YUGOSLAV STUDY GROUP IN BEIJING

OW252117 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 25 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here this evening with a study group from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The group is headed by Bosko Kronic, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

After the meeting, Qiao Shi hosted a banquet in honor of the Yugoslav guests. Present at the meeting and banquet were Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and deputy head of the Liaison Department, and Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China.

XINHUA CITES YUGOSLAV FOREIGN POLICY REPORT

OW222036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, February 21 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslavia's overall foreign policy is Tito's policy of independence, non-alignment, openness and peaceful and equality-based cooperation with the rest countries of the world, said a report made by the Presidency of Yugoslavia to the Yugoslav Assembly, according to the Yugoslav news agency (TANJUG) today. The report entitled "Yugoslavia's Foreign Policy and International Position" said that Yugoslavia is in one of the most sensitive geo-strategic positions and that its foreign policy and internal development are followed with great attention abroad. Yugoslavia's firm strategy of solving its economic difficulties primarily through self-reliance is getting understanding in the world, the report said. However, it added, the difficulties Yugoslavia faces spur illusions as to the possibility of influencing Yugoslavia's foreign and internal policy orientations.

Referring to the forthcoming 7th non-aligned summit, the report stressed that the summit should voice its support to the peoples' aspirations for independence and emancipation and stress the importance of safeguarding world peace. The report expressed Yugoslavia's desire to cooperate more with its neighbors on the basis of the principles of respect for territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual respect. The report said that Yugoslavia would strive for an even more active development of multilateral cooperation in the Balkans, bearing in mind that the region is sensitive and that it has become a subject of intensified bloc interests.

On the Yugoslav relations with the superpowers, the report said Yugoslavia's cooperation with the USSR is developing successfully in all fields in the spirit of friendship and mutual respect and on the basis of the principles set in the Belgrade-Moscow declarations. Yugoslavia's relations with the USA are also characterized by broad cooperation, mutual respect, and the vast unutilized possibilities of economic cooperation, it said. The report stressed that Yugoslavia would continue to develop friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation with the People's Republic of China and would strengthen economic ties between the two countries. "We appreciate the support China offers to the goals and activities of the developing countries," the report added.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE BEGINS 26TH MEETING

OW280844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 28 (XINHUA) -- The 26th meeting of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee began here today in the Great Hall of the People.

This afternoon's plenary session heard a report by Premier Zhao Ziyang on his visit to eleven African countries from December 20 of 1982 to January 17 this year.

Vice-Chairman Peng Zhen, presiding over the session, hailed the visit as another significant event in the annals of the relations between China and Africa following the late Premier Zhou Enlai's tour of Africa in the 1960's.

Zhao Ziyang said in his report that his visit was a successful one. It demonstrated China's determination and sincerity to develop friendly relations and cooperation with African countries. The visit enhanced mutual understanding and laid the foundation for developing friendly cooperation with these countries, he said. In his two-hour-long report, Zhao Ziyang recalled his talks with leaders of these African countries and spoke of the independent movement in Africa, the unity among African countries and the cooperation between China and African countries. He pointed out that African countries have played an increasingly big role in international affairs. China will always share weal and woe with the Third World countries and will strengthen economic and technical cooperation with African countries on the basis of mutual benefit, he stressed.

The meeting was attended by N.P.C. Vice-Chairmen Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Li Jingquan, Peng Chong, Seypidin, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun and Bainqen Erdini Qoigyai Gyaincain.

Also present were Vice-Premiers Wan Li and Yao Yilin, State Councillors Yu Qiuli, Gu Mu, Ji Pengfei, Huang Hua and Zhang Jingfu, Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Huang Huoqing, Standing Committee members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference who are in Beijing, leading members of departments under the party Central Committee and the State Council, leading members of the general departments, services and arms of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Chinese ambassadors to foreign countries who are back to report their work to the government, and leading members of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's congresses' standing committees.

Panel discussions will be held tomorrow.

Zhao Address on African Visit

OW281114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 28 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that his recent successful visit to 11 African countries was a major diplomatic mission which laid the foundation for further friendly cooperation and coordination of action between China and these countries.

In his report to the 26th meeting of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee, Premier Zhao said that China has a firm policy of maintaining friendly relations with African nations. Zhao Ziyang said he had had sincere and cordial talks with the leaders of the African countries he visited. The premier said the African people showed deep feelings for the Chinese people and that the friendship between the Chinese and African peoples was deeply rooted.

China treasures Sino-African friendship and will unswervingly carry out the policy of cementing friendship with Africa formulated by the late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai, he said. Zhao Ziyang said that both China and the African countries oppose imperialism, colonialism, racism and the manipulation of small nations by big nations and power politics. Both China and the African nations stand for preserving world peace, strengthening unity among Third World countries, changing the current unrest and unreasonable international economic relations, and broadening South-South cooperation and bilateral relations between developing countries.

He said that China and Africa belong to the Third World and that they are similar in experiences and circumstances and identical in their interests. Their analyses of the international situation accord with the realities and their policies are in the interests of the people of China, of Africa and the rest of the world. Referring to the situation in Africa, Zhao Ziyang said a decisive victory had been won in the past two decades in the African countries' movement for national independence, but this struggle for national independence has not yet been concluded.

He said China hopes that the African countries will put their overall interests above everything else, seek common ground and reserve differences in order to reach mutual understanding and accommodation, settle their disputes and safeguard unity. China resolutely opposes interference in African affairs by any outside force, he stressed. Safeguarding the unity of the Third World and opposing superpower interference in the internal affairs of the Third World are an important component of the struggle against hegemonism, he added.

The African countries, which are expanding their economies, have a bright future in national reconstruction, Premier Zhao said. China will pursue economic cooperation with them on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, adoption of flexible forms, effectiveness and common progress, he added.

He said that the general principles guiding China's foreign policy, namely, strengthening unity with Third World countries, opposing hegemonism and maintaining world peace, should be viewed in their entirety. The premier expressed heartfelt thanks to the governments and peoples of the 11 African countries he had visited.

XI ZHONGXUN, ULANHU ADDRESS CPPCC MEETING

OW271024 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 26 Feb (XINHUA) -- A discussion meeting of secretaries-general of CPPCC Committees of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities closed in Beijing on 26 February. It was pointed out at the meeting that under the new circumstances it is important that the CPPCC do still more active work in political consultation and democratic supervision and to further enhance its role. The meeting lasted 6 days.

Participants pointed out at the meeting: The CPPCC has made remarkable accomplishments in the past 5 years. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPPCC's work and situation in particular have become better and better every year. The present period is one in which the CPPCC has made its best achievements.

The participants held: An important CPPCC function is to do comprehensive work in political consultation and exercise democratic supervision. Political consultation in the new period is an important way to display socialist democracy. The CPPCC should constantly enrich the content of political consultation and increase democratic supervision forms to meet developments and changes in the situation. It should give full play to its members' superior features in knowledge, social experience and connections and cooperate with various quarters to contribute to socialist modernization and the great cause of the motherland's reunification.

They pointed out: The effective forms of work long practiced by CPPCC members are to attend People's Congresses as observers; convene CPPCC plenary sessions and Standing Committee sessions, hold discussion meetings and democratic consultations with responsible persons of various democratic parties and nonparty personages on important questions of major national and local policy, the people's livelihood and united front work. It is necessary further to strengthen the CPPCC's consultative and advisory role.

They pointed out: Various specialized work groups under the CPPCC are important working organizations through which the CPPCC -- in conjunction with its members and public figures in various fields -- helps the CPC and the People's Government improve their work. CPPCC specialized work groups should comprehensively recruit experts from among CPPCC members and people of all walks of life to carry out active specialized activities. The specialized groups should open all avenues for talented people, encourage the free airing of views, step up contact with various democratic parties and departments concerned and urge people of various circles to create a new situation in united front and CPPCC work.

The participants held: Conducting investigations of special subjects is an effective way to implement the CPPCC's important role in the new period. The CPPCC should organize its members to go deep into realities of life and conduct investigations and studies, and should help the CPC and the government improve their work through various channels. CPPCC investigations of special subjects should pay attention to new circumstances and new problems under the new situation and deal with matters of overall and strategic importance. It is necessary to continue investigating important questions until they are completed and to improve the effects of the investigations of special subjects.

During the discussion meeting secretaries-general of CPPCC committees of various localities expressed many good ideas on how to expand the patriotic united front, accomplish the great cause of the motherland's reunification, strengthen propaganda toward foreign countries and compile historical accounts of past events. They urged the CPPCC National Committee to keep close contact with local CPPCC committees, show more concern about their work and strengthen its guidance over them.

During the meeting comrades from various localities also discussed preparations for the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. It has been learned that the membership of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee is under consultation. Among the more than 2,000 members of the CPPCC National Committee, nonparty personages will account for a much larger percentage than before and the members will be younger in average age. New CPPCC committees will be represented by more democratic party members, nonparty personages, representatives of various circles and middle-aged intellectuals who have made outstanding contributions to the four modernizations.

At today's closing session, speeches on how to do CPPCC work well were delivered by Xi Zhongxun and Ulanhu, members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and by Ping Jiesan, adviser to the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee. Present at today's meeting were Xu Deheng, Hu Ziang, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, and Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee.

More Non-CPC Members To Lead

OW261648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 26 (XINHUA) -- The proportion of non-Communist Party members on the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference will be increased.

Ping Jiesan, adviser to the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, made the announcement here this afternoon while speaking at a national meeting attended by secretaries general of the C.P.P.C.C. committees of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

Ping said that the formation of the new National Committee is under consultation. The proportion of the C.P.C. members among the over 2,000 members of the new committee is expected to be decreased compared with the current committee. He said more figures from democratic parties, non-party personages, representatives from various circles and middle-aged intellectuals will be elected members of the new National Committee.

The meeting, which closed today, is held in preparation for the first session of the sixth National Committee. During the six-day meeting, the participants summarized the C.P.P.C.C.'s work since the first session of the Fifth C.P.P.C.C. National Committee in 1978, and put forward many proposals for the new committee to improve the work.

Xi Zhongxun and Ulanhu, members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended today's meeting.

ZHAO ZIYANG LAUNCHES CIVILITY, COURTESY MONTH

OW261118 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Feb 83

["Radio and television speech" by PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang launching the 1983 All-People Civility and Courtesy Month activities -- live or recorded; date, place not given]

[Text] Comrades: At a time when the 1983 Civility and Courtesy Month is approaching I wish, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, new success for this movement this year in building a spiritual civilization that is welcomed by the masses of the people, and I hope that the whole party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country will more actively and more conscientiously participate in and promote this movement.

Last March our country began the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month activities for the first time. Great success has been achieved in the past year. Gratifying changes have taken place in standards of social conduct. Stress on civility, courtesy, sanitation, order and morality have increasingly become conscious actions for the people. The environmental sanitation outlook in urban and rural areas has improved markedly. The broad masses and cadres are in high spirits and their patriotism and communist ideological consciousness have been raised.

Facts have proved that the launching of All-People Civility and Courtesy Month activities is a good way to mobilize the people -- in their hundreds of millions -- to change prevailing habits and customs, transform society and build a socialist spiritual civilization, and that it has played a very good role in promoting the building of a material civilization and socialist political construction.

The party's 12th national congress proposed that in the next 5 years, while striving for a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, we should try to improve standards of social conduct and in party style. To improve standards of social conduct, the party Central Committee has decided to develop the Civility and Courtesy Month activities in a thoroughgoing and sustained way.

In addition to the original "five stresses and four beauties," this year's All-People Civility and Courtesy Month activities will add "three loves" activities to their content -- namely, love for the motherland, love for socialism and love for the party. This will make Civility and Courtesy Month activities more comprehensive in content, more clearcut in their goals and developed to a higher level.

To strengthen leadership over this movement, the party Central Committee has decided to set up a committee for "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" activities. All provinces, cities and autonomous regions will also set up their own similar committees. This year's All-People Civility and Courtesy Month activities are being carried out at a time when there is a fine political and economic situation in the country. In the course of progress in China's socialist modernization, the masses of people have further enhanced their consciousness of building a socialist spiritual civilization. March of this year marks the 20th anniversary of the calls made by Comrade Mao Zedong and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries to learn from Comrade Lei Feng. As the whole party, the whole Army and the people of all walks of life and nationalities throughout the country are conscientiously studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th National CPC Congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, striving to realize the Sixth 5-Year Plan and carrying out reform on various fronts, we must set higher demands for this year's All-People Civility and Courtesy Month activities. Having carried out a campaign to eliminate dirtiness, disorderliness and poor service last year, we should continue to promote service quality, improve good public order, build a fine environment and plant more trees throughout the country. We should further whip up an upsurge of learning from Lei Feng and the advanced, and further launch a campaign to love the motherland, socialism and the party. We should also do a good job in family planning and regard it as a very important task. Through these activities, we should build up firmer common political faith among the people of the entire country and carry forward the noble qualities and communist ideology of wholeheartedly serving the people, subordinating private interests to public interests and taking pleasure in helping people in order to enable them to live in a fine, orderly, stable and healthy society. In this way, people will have peace of mind and will be able to concentrate on realizing socialist modernization.

We must have the spirit to reform and blaze new trails in everything we do. We must work in a down-to-earth manner and stress practical results. Party committees and governments at all levels as well as mass organizations should proceed from realities and, in accordance with their respective responsibilities, draw up specific plans and organize effectively the various Civility and Courtesy Month activities. All citizens should raise their ideological consciousness further, and -- starting from their respective posts -- foster their sense of being masters of their own affairs and become cultured, disciplined workers with lofty ideals and morality.

They should conscientiously improve their attitude toward study, physical labor, work and service; raise their work efficiency and service quality; safeguard social ethics; and strive to establish a new-type human relationship in the socialist society -- a relationship of comradeship, unity and mutual cooperation. In international exchanges they should improve friendship with the people of other countries, safeguard the motherland's honor and dignity and treat foreign guests with due respect without discrimination.

The CPC Central Committee and State Council believe that through the common efforts of our cadres at all levels and the people of all nationalities, this year's All-People Civility and Courtesy Month activities will certainly be more extensive, in depth and will certainly have more practical results than those last year.

All CPC and CYL members and PLA commanders and fighters should stand on the front line in reforming the general mood of society and play an exemplary vanguard role in Civility and Courtesy Month activities by leading and influencing the broad masses of people to go forward together. Cadres at all levels should set an example and exercise active leadership all the more. As long as we have a firm determination to carry forward this work in a down-to-earth manner and after several years of unrelentless efforts, we can certainly achieve great success in building socialist spiritual civilization.

People of all nationalities throughout the country! Take actions, carry out 1983 All-People Civility and Courtesy Month activities and win new victories in building socialist spiritual civilization!

I now end my talk here. Thank you.

ZHAO ZIYANG, OTHERS VISITED DYING SUN YEFANG

OW251139 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1253 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Zhou Changnian: "Commemoration Without Tears and Wreaths"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 24 Feb (XINHUA) -- A potted budding camellia plant is placed in front of a portrait of Comrade Sun Yefang. The merciless devil of illness forced Sun Yefang, a giant of China's economic theorist circles, to leave us forever at 1705 on 22 February 1983.

When people, with tears in their eyes, were considering how to arrange various activities to commemorate him, Comrade Sun Yefang's will was announced: My body should be donated to a hospital for research purposes and no ashes should be kept. There should be no memorial meetings. I am expecting neither tears nor wreaths. Even during his last days Sun Yefang said that he would be most grateful if, after he died, people would continue discussing his ideas and try to implement what they found useful to accelerate China's four modernizations.

During the "four clean-ups" movement in 1964, Sun Yefang was branded the "biggest revisionist in China" and, in the 10 years of domestic turmoil, he was made a major "target of struggle." He did not fall in the repeated political questioning. In those days, when he was deprived of freedom, he lived on corn, sorghum and rotten vegetable leaves in a determined effort to continue his struggle against evil and serve the great motherland.

Afflicted with a lingering disease, Sun Yefang always maintained the character of a CPC member despite the threat of the god of death day and night.

Great pain in the area of his liver and heart occurred frequently in his last 2 weeks. First, it came once every hour, then every half hour and then every 10 minutes or so. Enduring the unbearable pain, he listened to radio newscasts and read the RENMIN RIBAO daily, asking visitors about state affairs and handling routine items himself.

Party and state leaders were always concerned about Comrade Sun Yefang's illness. Comrades Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li and Xi Zhongxun visited him at the hospital. Comrade Song Renqiong called on him at his sickbed one day, praising his spirit and broad-mindedness and asking him to take good care of himself. Song Renqiong's words represented the good wishes of the party and people.

Sun Yefang is gone. He has left us forever, but his spirit remains. People are implementing his will and cherishing his memory but without tears and wreaths.

CHEN YUN ON PARTY SCHOOLS' TRAINING COURSES

OW271231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1523 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 26 Feb (XINHUA) -- The ongoing second National Meeting on Party School Work on 26 February heard Comrade Chen Yun's opinions on party schools' tasks expressed on 25 February. Chen Yun said: The urgent task of party schools is to train and cultivate backbone leading party and state cadres who are more revolutionary, younger in age, better educated and professionally more competent as required by the four-modernizations campaign. He expressed the hope that this meeting will concentrate discussions on this topic.

He pointed out: The basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and the party's principles and policies should be taken as the main courses while at the same time modern scientific and general knowledge and necessary professional knowledge should also be taught in party schools in order to enhance cadres' leadership level and their ability to do practical work.

HU YAOBANG INSPECTS SHENZHEN, SHEKOU ZONES

HK280207 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang inspected the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone from 7 to 9 February, and issued important instructions on work in the zone. Comrade Yu Yaobang said: The operation of special zones is something new. We must run them in new and special ways without changing our stand. Comrade Hu Yaobang said: You have already scored very great success, created a new situation and carried out relatively outstandingly the central authorities' intentions on the trial operation of special zones.

On the day after his arrival at Shenzhen, Comrade Hu Yaobang braved the rain to visit the nation's richest village, the first 10,000-yuan household village, Yumincun brigade. Comrade Hu Yaobang visited the home of brigade party branch secretary (Wu Bosen). He asked about the peasants' production and living conditions and encouraged them to work hard and do still better.

On the morning of 8 February, Comrade Hu Yaobang listened to a report given by Shenzhen City CPC Committee Secretary and Mayor Liang Xiang. He repeatedly instructed: After the peasants become rich, we must guide them to invest and undertake contracts in development projects. On the afternoon of 8 February and the morning of 9 February, Comrade Hu Yaobang visited the Xiaomeisha tourist area and the Xili Lake holiday village. He urged responsible persons of these tourist spots to do still better in building them up.

Comrade Hu Yaobang also inspected the Shekou Industrial Zone. The Industrial Zone General Command Director (Yuan Geng) reported to Comrade Hu Yaobang on how the zone is now carrying out organizational reforms and boldly promoting young cadres, and introduced to him two young cadres who are university graduates. Comrade Hu Yaobang encouraged them: The waves on the Chang Jiang urge each other on; heroes produce fine young fellows. You are fine young fellows.

When Comrade (Yuan Geng) reported on how the industrial zone is preparing to elect enterprise leadership groups by ballot this year and hold a mass vote of confidence every 6 months -- replacing people who receive less than half the vote -- Comrade Hu Yaobang responded immediately: Excellent! This is good for changing the bureaucratic work style.

During his inspection of the Shenzhen Special Zone, Comrade Hu Yaobang laid great stress on importing advanced technology, equipment and management methods, to stimulate domestic construction.

RADIO ROUNDUP ON HU YAOBANG'S HUBEI ACTIVITIES

HK260327 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] CPC Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Hu Yaobang left Wuhan yesterday after his inspection of Hubei. During his stay he enthusiastically urged retired old comrades to pass on experience, give help and set an example with added vigor, comrades newly entering leadership groups to create a new situation with added vigor, cadres lacking education to improve their knowledge with added vigor, intellectual cadres to make contributions with added vigor, and all leading cadres to think big, work in a practical way, and strive to have Hubei advance in the front rank of socialist modernization.

On the 6th day of the Lunar New Year Comrade Hu Yaobang, accompanied by CPC Central Committee Secretariat Alternate Secretary Hao Jianxiu and responsible comrades of central departments concerned, came to Hubei from the south of the motherland. As soon as Comrade Hu Yaobang got off his plane he received cadres. On 20 February, he met foreign guests. In the next 2 days he inspected Huanggang Prefecture and Huangshi City and listened to reports there. On 23 February he met responsible cadres of provincial organs, the Wuhan PLA units and all prefectural and city CPC committees in Wuhan, and made an important speech. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee (Guan Guangfu), Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, Wang Qun, (Qian Yunlu), and Han Ningfu accompanied Comrade Hu Yaobang on his inspections and receptions.

In his important speech delivered when receiving responsible cadres, Comrade Hu Yaobang sincerely hoped that Hubei would advance in the front rank of socialist modernization. He quoted from Zhuhe Liang's analysis of major events 1,700 years ago, and gave an analysis of the Hubei situation, pointing out: Hubei has relatively good conditions in all respects; its material foundation is relatively strong, its resources abundant, and its communications good. On the question of unity and coordination in the ranks, Comrade Hu Yaobang reviewed glorious revolutionary history from the Xinhai uprising to the liberation war, and the state of work since liberation and in the past few years. He said: Party organizations in Hubei are very good. The masses are very good. Hubei has now organized a new leadership group, at the advocacy of many old comrades. It is a good leadership group; it is in the prime of life.

Comrade Hu Yaobang stressed: Hubei should and can advance in the front rank in building the four modernizations.

In his speech Comrade Hu Yaobang demanded that all leading cadres pay attention to grasping major matters and work in a practical way. He said: The chief objective of the whole party and the whole country is to accomplish the program for endeavor put forward by the 12th party congress. There are many major matters for Hubei. The main one should be to advance in the front rank in the four modernizations. It is necessary to open up a new situation in reform. Reform must be resolute, and economic work must be grasped in a tight and practical way.

Comrade Hu Yaobang emphasized: In thinking big and grasping major matters, it is necessary to have a general guiding ideology, point of departure and standing point. He said: The prosperity and development of the state and the affluence and happiness of the people are our fundamental objectives in building socialism. To achieve these objectives at a relatively early date should be our fundamental and general guiding ideology. We should do things that benefit these objectives and reform things that do not. The reason why we must now carry out reforms is that some things do not benefit the prosperity and development of the state and the affluence and happiness of the people. We must break through certain old methods. We must regularly conduct investigation and study and grasp a number of basic methods so we can know what's what.

Comrade Hu Yaobang also stressed: Thinking big must be combined with working in a practical way. He said: Thinking big does not mean boasting but implementing every matter one by one and producing good results. No matter what we do we must grasp it tightly, work steadily and make solid progress, do what we say, and do practical work.

The four issues of applying greater vigor which Comrade Hu Yaobang stressed in his speech greatly enlightened and encouraged the comrades at the reception. The first issue was: Old comrades must pass on experience, give help and set an example with greater vigor. He said: We have very many old comrades, comrades over 60 and also maybe including cadres of 57 or 58. All these comrades have gained great merit. Now they are old and they must withdraw. On the one hand party organizations must make proper arrangements for them and look after them, and on the other the retiring comrades must shoulder their heavy historical burden and do a good job in passing on experience, giving help and setting an example. This is called leaving one's post without leaving the revolution. After retiring they do less concrete work and think more about big things and put forward ideas. We cannot say that those withdrawing to the sidelines cannot and should not put forward ideas. On the contrary, by doing less concrete work they can do still better in considering problems, investigating and studying, and convincing and educating people, and the ideas they put forward can be even better and more correct.

The second issue on which Comrade Hu Yaobang spoke was: Comrades newly entering leadership groups must create a new situation with added vigor. He said: Comrades newly entering the leadership groups are under 55, and in particular under 50 and in their 40's and 30's. Party committees and departments at all levels are promoting large numbers of people aged about 40, or not older than 55. What is meant by ability and political integrity? Some comrades have differing opinions on the criterion for integrity. Some say that integrity means not offending people. This is not our criterion. We now need a large number of talented people capable of creating a new situation. I hold that the most important condition for integrity is whether one is capable of creating a new situation. As soon as they come to power, many well-educated new comrades in the prime of life are filled with all sorts of misgivings and hesitant in action. Old comrades must support and help them. Of course young comrades newly entering leadership groups must respect the old comrades.

However, they must not discard the cutting edge of revolution; they must dare to create a new situation and destroy old conventions and frameworks, study new problems and create new experiences. They must summon up boldness to create a new situation. Otherwise they cannot be considered in the prime of life but prematurely senile. Therefore, comrades newly entering the leadership groups must create a new situation with added vigor. This is an extremely important revolutionary style. The third issue on which Comrade Hu Yaobang spoke was: Cadres lacking education must improve their knowledge with added vigor. He said: This mainly refers to cadres below 50 who lack scientific and cultural knowledge. These comrades have already been working for more than 10 years, or for 20 or 30 years. They have work experience and have done a lot of work for the party. Their party spirit is strong. They could be described as well-rounded. However, they lack education. How can we build the four modernizations without education? What is to be done? These comrades must summon resolve to study, and the most important thing is to study away from their jobs. After 2 or 3 years of study they should undergo examination and reach the level of secondary technical school graduates. If they fail the examination their study time should be prolonged. If we do a good job in this respect, we will be doing a good thing for several million cadres who lack education and also for our party. We must therefore summon up great resolve to make a success of this.

The fourth issue Comrade Hu Yaobang discussed was: Intellectual cadres must make contributions with greater vigor. He said: We are now considering transferring a number of intellectuals to augment party committees, government, and popular bodies. In addition we must adopt various forms to bring their role into play. There are many intellectuals in Hubei. I think that some of them can be transferred to the party and government organs at all levels and promoted to cadres. For others, we can adopt other ways to take advantage of their strong point; for instance, organizing contracted responsibilities for them, sending knowledge down to the countryside, and letting them get in contact with production, the four modernizations and the masses and fully play their role and score achievements in connection with the reality of production, the masses and the four modernizations drive.

In conclusion Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Doing a good job of promoting added vigor in these four aspects does not mean having old people stand aside and the ninth category ruling affairs; it means that everybody should have drive and rule affairs together. It means ruling the new affair of social modernization.

After Comrade Hu Yaobang had spoken, Comrade (Guan Guangfu) said: Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech very greatly encourages us and also sets us still higher demands. We must seriously study, not disappoint the party Central Committee's hopes, appreciate the spirit of this speech and translate it into action, and strive to create a new situation in socialist modernization in Hubei.

NATIONALITIES AFFAIRS CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

OW271622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 27 (XINHUA) -- Over 2,000 members from China's five democratic parties have signed up to lecture and offer advice for economic development in remote areas populated by minorities. The announcement was made at a conference sponsored by the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, which closed here today.

Five democratic parties -- the China Democratic League, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the Jiusan Society, and the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang -- have signed 150 contracts with eight regions populated by minority nationalities. They will help these regions in the fields of education, medicine, economic management, accounting and statistics, municipal works, gardening and the exploitation of water, wood and mine resources.

China has eight democratic parties, which have experts, scholars, and professors who are advisers to the nation in its modernization drive.

Li Ding, deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, said at the closing ceremony today that democratic parties help economic development of regions populated by minority nationalities with advice and this is a manifestation of party's policy of united front work and the policy toward intellectuals. He said the advising is an important way to open new vistas for the united front work and bring intellectuals into full participation in China's modernization. He said he hoped that the drive would continue and the work would be better.

Yunnan Province, which has 24 minority nationalities, has signed 47 contracts with the five democratic parties. A representative from the province said: "Yunnan is rich in forest, water resources, coal, nonferrous metal, ground phosphate rock and tropical and subtropical plants. Underdeveloped education and lack of transportation has hindered the exploitation of these resources." He said: "The minority people in Yunnan will be thankful to the experts and professors from the democratic parties for their advice and help."

Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, also delivered a speech at today's meeting.

MUCH TO BE DONE IN POLICIES ON INTELLECTUALS

HK260420 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "A Lot of Work Still Must Be Done in Implementing the Policies on Intellectuals"]

[Text] For some time, the party's central authorities have repeatedly called for conscientiously implementing policies toward intellectuals and giving full play to the role of intellectuals. How have the policies toward intellectuals been implemented so far? How should we estimate the results? Some comrades hold that we have done quite well in implementing the policies, or rather that we have gone too far. We believe that such an estimation is wrong. The actual situation is that we still have to do a lot of work. Therefore we should by no means relax our efforts.

Of course we should not underestimate our achievements in implementing policies toward intellectuals in the past few years. Those unjust, false and wrong verdicts have basically been reversed; in most cases the position titles for scientific and technical personnel have been restored; a number of excellent intellectuals have been absorbed into the party, some of them are even undertaking leading posts; and some people have had their working and living conditions improved. To be sure, the work done by party organizations at all levels should be fully affirmed.

However, if we examine our work based on the guideline that the intelligentsia is a component part of the proletariat and that socialist construction must depend on workers and peasants as well as intellectuals, and if we assess our work in light of the situation that our party has substituted the guideline of "treating equally without discrimination in political life, fully trusting in work and giving preferential treatment in daily life" for the former policy toward intellectuals which was oriented in the direction of "uniting-educating-transforming," we will find that what we have done is indeed far from the full implementation of policies toward intellectuals.

This gap, first of all, is reflected in differences in understanding. Quite a few of our comrades still fail to redress their view on and their attitude toward intellectuals.

This forms an obstacle for the further implementation of policies. Although our party has already resolutely eliminated "leftist" views on intellectuals existing in its guiding ideology, many places, departments and units still fail to keep in line with the new policies, and many comrades have not been able to straighten out their thinking, upholding prejudices that stem from "leftist" influence. They deny the position and role of intellectuals in the new era, placing the role of intellectuals against the role of workers and peasants and the improvement of intellectuals' working and living conditions to the care for the livelihood of cadres and workers. They always keep in their minds some wrong viewpoints and worries. For example, they hold that "they conquer the country but the intelligentsia rules it;" and that "the nature of the party may probably be changed as more and more intellectuals join the party." They even believe that intellectuals, though useful, are never trustworthy. Is the thinking of these comrades not far from the guiding ideology of the party's central authorities? Other comrades echo those incorrect viewpoints among the masses, exaggerating the existence of the wrong viewpoints of a small number of people by arguing that most people fail to straighten out their thinking, or simply substituting their own opinions for the masses' opinions. How can we thoroughly implement policies toward intellectuals if we do not help these comrades to straighten out their thinking?

A lot of problems exist in the administration and utilization of intellectuals. Our country's intellectuals have two remarkable characteristics: Their patriotic sentiment and their devotion to their work. They always want to contribute to the motherland in their work.

For an intellectual, the greatest frustration is that he cannot work in a good atmosphere and bring his knowledge into full play to contribute to the state and the people. Only by fully understanding their will can we understand the most fundamental demand of the intellectuals. In the first place our country has always lacked intellectuals; and in the second, many places fail to take good care of them. They are not trusted and given a free hand in their work. Those who deserve promotion are not promoted, those who can undertake important work are not put in an important position, and those who are entrusted with important responsibilities in name in fact do not have the real power necessary for fulfilling their duties. Such phenomena as what one has learned not being applied in work, idleness and waste due to poor organization, one's specialties not being exploited and so on are rather common and serious. Power is abused to suppress and persecute intellectuals, and those who have made contributions are condemned as guilty and are easily deprived of their posts. Cases like these are repeatedly seen. "Ownership by the department" and "ownership by the unit" also seriously restrict our intellectuals from giving play to their role more efficiently. Recently Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "The first task in carrying out the 20-year development plan and implementing policies toward intellectuals is properly to administer and employ the contingent of scientific and technical personnel." There are still many reforms to be carried out and lots of work to be done in order to properly administer and employ intellectuals of all circles.

Our care for intellectuals' livelihood is also far from adequate. Intellectuals are engaged in complicated mental work. Quite a few of them, particularly middle-aged intellectuals, still lack the living and working conditions required for mental work. The state has devoted great effort in the past for years to improve these conditions. However, it takes time to thoroughly improve them. Our vast number of intellectuals understand the problem. Now the point is that some real problems which should be and can be solved through effort remain unsolved because we fail to attach sufficient importance to them. Many leading cadres do not understand why we should give special consideration to the characteristics of intellectuals. As a result they cannot justly and forcefully correct the egalitarian tendency of their subordinates. Quite a few intellectuals who have made tremendous achievements in their work are still tied down by household chores because of their poor living conditions, and therefore cannot give more efficient play to their initiative. This is really a loss for all society, as well as for the proletariat and all the people.

At present our country is faced with the arduous task of reform. For reform in the leadership structure, the economic administrative system, or other fields. A problem of universal importance is to mobilize further the initiative of intellectuals and give full play to the role of knowledge and the intelligentsia in socialist construction. As long as this problem remains unsolved, the reform will fail and the four modernizations will be hopeless. We must carry out education on the importance of knowledge and intellectuals and on the party's policies toward intellectuals in a deep-going way among all CPC members and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, first of all, among our cadres, in particular leading cadres at all levels. We must further mobilize the initiative of the vast number of intellectuals by conscientiously examining the implementation of policies toward intellectuals and improving our work in this field in a down-to-earth manner.

WAN LI OUTLINES URBAN DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

OW261045 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] While receiving participants in a national symposium on urban development strategy, Comrade Wan Li recently stressed: Cities are political, economic and cultural centers. In carrying out socialist construction we should use such cities as the core area to lead the development of surrounding rural areas.

On the basic principles for urban development in our country, Comrade Wan Li pointed out: First, the scale of development should be kept under control and reforms should be carried out in big cities where production should be developed by relying on science and technology, not by increasing manpower. In a number of big cities labor productivity is now rather low and there is a manpower surplus. There is no need for peasants to work as workers in the cities. The number of industrial workers should not be increased but decreased. The number of people engaged in service trades is too small, and it should be increased. In addition, vigorous efforts should be made to carry out reforms in big cities and properly to handle the relationship between the productive and nonproductive sectors there.

Second, medium-sized cities should play a better role as economic, cultural, scientific and technological centers. Such cities should also keep the scale of their development under control.

Third, it is extremely necessary to build small cities and towns along with the development of the rural economy. Peasants who are engaged in commodity production should not leave their home villages -- this is our national policy. This calls for building small cities and towns scattered all over the countryside. Such small cities and towns will serve as economic, processing, service, cultural, scientific and technological centers in the countryside.

On the question of current urban construction, Comrade Wan Li particularly stressed that it is necessary to do three things well. 1) Where plans for urban development have not yet been made, such plans must be made as soon as possible. When an urban development plan is approved it becomes law, and no unit or individual is allowed to act against it. 2) No additional pollution is permitted, and we must ensure this. 3) We must tackle the problem of existing pollution as soon as possible.

FANG YI ATTENDS BEIJING WEIQI TOURNAMENT

OW272223 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 27 Feb (XINHUA) -- The 1983 Spring Festival friendly weiqi tournament for veteran comrades was held in Beijing from 16 to 27 February. Zhang Ling won all 10 games and seized a championship for his team. Both Li Yunchuan and famous weiqi player Nie Weiping's father Nie Chunrong placed second. Jin Ming, Liao Jingdan and Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme ranked 4th to 6th. The first six winners in Team B were Wang Shuwen, Hao Keqiang, Li Yuanzhang, Shen Bo, Yao Yongli and Wang Keji.

Fang Yi, state councillor and honorary president of the Weiqi Association of China; and Zhang Jingfu, state councillor, attended the closing ceremony held this afternoon, and presented prizes to winners of both Team A and Team B. After the prizes were given to the winners, the veteran comrades watched with keen interest a demonstration of quick weiqi by Cao Dayuan and Ma Xiaochun, champions of the 4th and 5th world championship for amateur weiqi players.

Xu Cai, vice chairman of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, said at the closing ceremony: This tournament will become a tradition. From now on this kind of tournament will be held once a year.

FANG YI DISCUSSES RURAL SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

HK260724 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by Fang Yi: "We Must Approach Rural Scientific and Technological Work With a New Way of Thinking and a New Vision -- Excerpts of Speech Delivered at the National Conference on Scientific and Technological Work in the Rural Areas on 2 February 1983"]

[Text]

I

For the first time since the founding of the PRC, a national conference on scientific and technological work in the rural areas has been called.

At present the rural situation is very favorable. Everyone feels that a surge of powerful strength is pushing our rural scientific and technological work forward. Where has this surge of strength come from? It derives from agricultural development, from rural progress and from peasants' growth. Engels said: Social needs are more capable of stimulating scientific progress than 10 colleges combined. Our countryside is witnessing the beginning of such a situation. With introduction of the contract responsibility system of linking remuneration with production, production relations have become suited to the level of development of productivity. The superstructure and economic base have shown greater compatibility, giving rise to new needs by the masses and new social needs.

In the past, we often stressed the need for attention on the part of the leadership. Now it seems it is more important to arouse the attention of the masses of peasants. Production workers must be aware of their personal needs. The masses of peasants must have consciousness and understand how to rely on technical advances to build up a career and get rich.

In the past, often we just thought of relying on the state to appropriate money and on administrative means to popularize technology. Now it seems that so long as peasants have a real sense of urgency about the adoption of new techniques, they will work out many proper ways and means. They will not fail to dip into their own purses and invest in technology. The pace of popularizing technology will also be greatly accelerated.

In the past, we often stressed just the training and the supply of technical personnel released from production for the countryside. Now the appearance of "specialized households" and "scientific and technological households" in the countryside has made us understand that only by cultivating millions upon millions of new peasants combining technical knowhow and the art of trading can a more reliable guarantee be found for the technical transformation of our agriculture -- from traditional to modernized agriculture -- and for the building of a modernized new countryside.

Of course this is not to say that we no longer need to arouse the attention of the leadership, no longer need support from the state and no longer need to cultivate more specialized and technical personnel. All these are indispensable and important. What we mean is that in analyzing the rural situation and doing work we must first stress consciousness, initiative and creativity on the part of the masses of peasants, and closely combine attention by the leadership, support by the state and efforts by experts with mass enthusiasm. In this way our work will have great vitality.

II

This conference has upheld the spirit of the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and discussed tasks confronting rural scientific and technical work. Our comrades have put forth many good ideas. Now I want to say something on the following few points:

1. Technical transformation in agriculture is of great significance in realizing strategic goals. A total industrial and agricultural output value of 2.8 trillion yuan is equivalent to the GNP of the United States in the early 1970's. According to initial estimates, by the year 2000 we may still be unable to reach the level of output or output value of the United States in the early 1970's in such industrial fields as energy, iron and steel, automobiles, electronics, space industry, and so forth. But as far as agriculture is concerned our production of grain, cotton and meat in 1981 already exceeded the U.S. output in the early 1970's. Therefore, to maintain a given percentage of agricultural output value in the total industrial and agricultural output value is not only a guarantee for the improvement of the people's living standard but also an important guarantee for realization of the whole strategic goal.

This is a very arduous task. What is the answer? It lies in speeding up technical transformation in agriculture. There is still great potential in this respect. For example, the levels of development of agricultural technology in various parts of the country show an extremely great imbalance. A large number of areas rarely use advanced technology and equipment. If we do a good job passing on and popularizing technology and bring about big increases in the output of areas with medium and low levels of production, this will be of decisive significance in realizing the goal of agricultural development.

2. Rural scientific and technological work must serve the aim of creating new sources of production and new industries and stimulate the development of production in depth and breadth by combining both technical and economic factors. In developed Western countries there is a large flow of rural residents into cities. We cannot do this. We must carve out a new path to enable these laborers to develop their role fully in the countryside. If our agriculture is to develop in the direction of a commodity economy and modern agriculture, we must create many new sources of production and new industries and perfect the processing of agricultural products. This is a fundamental way to provide employment for the countryside.

But this calls not only for given economic conditions but also a large amount of work in developing technology and creating the necessary technical conditions.

3. Rural scientific and technical work must serve the overall building of the countryside. For a long time, due to one-sided emphasis on production rather than livelihood, coupled with limited rural economic strength, we have paid sole attention to capital farmland construction and neglected overall building of the countryside. We have also failed to put on the agenda relevant scientific and technological problems in building the countryside and raising the peasants' living standard. The shortage of energy in the countryside has long been a serious problem. The development of production and circulation also has posed a problem in transportation for the countryside. With the peasants faring better, there also has been a demand for improved living and sanitation conditions and for developing the construction of villages and towns and cultural facilities. If our work fails to catch up, this will hamper the development of the rural economy and dampen the peasants' enthusiasm.

4. We must do a good job in the strengthening the building of an ecological balance, creating resources and in environmental protection, for our dependants. Soil erosion and forest destruction are matters that have aroused universal concern due to our having suffered immensely therefrom. The party Central Committee and the State Council have attached unusually great importance to this problem and have reiterated the need to protect forest resources and to energetically plant trees and grow forests. Of course, in order to fundamentally change the situation, we must still put in long and arduous efforts. This is not something that can be accomplished in one or two generations. From generation to generation we must tackle this as a major issue. Such matters as soil deterioration, the waste of water, and pollution still have not received enough attention. This has posed a major problem in our scientific and technological circles.

The above four points of course do not cover all the tasks related to rural scientific and technological work. They are aspects that I feel should be particularly stressed. In sum, we must approach rural scientific and technological work with new thinking and a new vision. We must break away from sole preoccupation with grain, cotton and pigs and envision a wider world. We must break away from sole concern over immediate interests and think of long-term and fundamental interests, setting our sights on long-term goals and starting with whatever demands immediate attention.

Our country has several thousand years of experience in agricultural production. It is greatly different from developed Western countries in natural conditions, economic conditions, social conditions and scientific and technical capabilities. Therefore, we must seriously learn the technology of foreign countries and use what is good. But we cannot copy everything in its entirety. We must combine modern science and technology with traditional experiences and technology. We must strive to develop industries that are labor-intensive and knowledge-intensive and allow a saving of money and energy. We must note that with the introduction of the contract responsibility system of linking remuneration with production, the countryside still maintains large-scale operations on which efforts are concentrated. On the other hand it has such features as scattered and relatively small-scale operations. We should therefore provide the latter with proper advanced technology and equipment. In this way we will gradually find our way to the development of agricultural technology with Chinese features.

III

Some reforms have been effected in rural scientific and technical work in the past few years. But it should be said that reform is still at its beginning.

In considering reforms in rural scientific and technical work, we should clearly understand that we must rely on the masses and on society. I think that this should be an important guiding idea to us in effecting reforms. In the past we did not adequately understand this and did not pay enough attention to the matter.

Following old methods and hackneyed practices, various departments used to establish their own systems. Not only did agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery follow their own policies, but also scientific research, production and teaching went their own way. Moreover, they relied on being subordinate administrative organs to exercise command, on government-run organs, and on the investment of money by the state. It seems that this is not a good way. Now some areas have established combined organs. Some areas have also rendered keen support for various technical service organs. Whether run by the state, by the collective or by the individual, they are all placed under the same system. Experiences of this type are worth being summed up.

Agricultural and rural construction is a comprehensive field. The branches of knowledge involved cover an extremely wide scope. Almost all departments of knowledge -- from astronomy to geography; all traditional science, like mathematics, physics and chemistry; and all new technologies, such as computers, remote sensing and biological engineering -- are of use in this field. We should organize all quarters concerned to serve agriculture and rural construction. In the past, didn't we talk about supporting agriculture? Why were the results so unsatisfactory that the support-agriculture effort could hardly be continued? It seems that certain experiences and lessons are worth being studied. In the past we often passed on to the countryside techniques which were not well-tested and not suited to actual conditions. Or we just introduced separate techniques, offering little of nor guarantee for their being used in combination. Thus they could hardly be applied to actual production. Also, what was called support in the past was actually "support without compensation." This practice imposed a heavy burden on units that gave help and could hardly be continued. On the other hand, units that received help became indifferent to the matter of success or failure, since they did not need to spend a single cent. Now many areas have adopted the method of signing contracts and receiving compensation for what is transferred. This has imposed greater responsibilities on both sides and involved their own interests. Relevant results have improved.

The training of talented and educated people in the countryside still is far behind the changing situation. There are more than 200 million illiterates. In a scientific sense there are even more. How can we do a good job in modernizing agriculture? We must raise the scientific and technical levels of peasants and from among them train various skilled personnel. This is a matter that no longer can be neglected. Various areas have created many new patterns and new ways of training. For example, peasants' agricultural evening schools have been introduced. The system of secondary school education has been reformed. For secondary agricultural schools, experiments have been carried out with the practice of letting students come and go. The agricultural broadcasting schools and rural scientific and technical programs have also been hailed by the peasants. It is hoped that they can be strengthened and that the relevant broadcasting time will be properly increased. Now many rural areas have television sets. But we will have failed to use television as a means of passing on production and technical knowledge and technical and economic information, to preach hygienic practices, and to overcome superstition. Local television stations especially can do much in this respect.

The party Central Committee and the State Council have called on scientific and technical personnel to head for the basic levels, to the countryside and to the forefront of production. This is especially necessary and correct.

This is a far cry from the previous practice of sending scientific and technical personnel to the countryside to receive so-called "reeducation." To support and encourage this reform, the State Council has assigned relevant departments to formulate necessary policies and measures, including the wage reform, method of assessment, the system of rewards and penalties, household control, and so forth. Labor and personnel departments have taken an energetic approach to this matter and have done some work. Concerning those scientific and technical personnel who have long worked hard in the countryside, we should show them particular care and concern in helping them solve their actual difficulties.

I also must stress particularly that improving material rewards for scientific and technical personnel is an urgent problem that calls for immediate attention. But more importantly, our leadership cadres at all levels should understand the need to respect and cherish scientific and technical personnel. We should do everything possible to support their work, so that they can give full scope to their abilities and have a chance to show their full powers. We should also pay great attention to selecting leadership cadres from among scientific and technical personnel and changing the composition of our cadres, so that a large number of educated, specialized, younger, capable and politically conscious comrades can fill our leading groups at all levels.

IV

In conclusion, I want to say something about the problem of reform on the scientific and technological front.

A few days ago Comrade Yaobang gave an important report on the problem of reform. This report is to the point, matter-of-fact and clear-cut. It carries unusually great importance. It will surely play a tremendous stimulating role in the progress of reform throughout the country.

The scientific and technological front in the past few years has achieved a breakthrough in two respects, with a leap in awareness. One respect is the role of science and technology and the other is the role of scientific and technical personnel. Now our party understands that intellectuals are part of the working class. It has put forth a new demand for a revolutionarized, younger, educated and specialized staff in changing the composition of cadres. Science and technology is one of the strategic priorities in economic development. It is also pointed out that "for economic construction to rely on science and technology and for science and technology to become oriented to the economy" is a strategic problem of revitalizing the economy. A fundamental turnabout has thus been effected in regard to guiding ideology.

But it should be noted that in order to have the correct guiding idea followed in an overall manner and enable scientific and technological work to meet the needs of the ceaselessly developing situation, we must still carry out a series of reforms. Without reform we can hardly get ahead. Only through reform can we, in a still better way, turn out trained personnel, produce and achieve proper, quick and satisfactory results.

In the past few years our scientific and technological front has made some improvements and reforms in a small way, from the system of research organs to the scientific and technological control system for various departments at all levels; from the control of the study of plans, study of research results and study of research conditions to the selection, training, use and assessment, and the rewarding or penalizing of scientific and technical personnel; and from mutual relations and various regulations and systems within the framework of scientific and technological work to various ways of establishing links between science and technology and various aspects of society, and relevant regulations. But it is still necessary to study how to carry out fundamental reforms. Just as Comrade Yaobang pointed out, we must also effect an overall and systematic reform.

As to how to effect a concrete reform, we must have a unified national pattern. Leadership organs of ministries and commissions have the duty to make penetrating investigations and studies, conduct experiments and put forth relevant programs. But the leadership organs' views should be based on good experiences collected at basic levels. There are still many problems which we cannot rely on a fixed pattern to tackle. That in itself is incompatible with the spirit of reform. Regarding problems of this kind, we must arouse everyone to conduct experiments and sum up experiences.

I think that as far as conditions of scientific and technological work are concerned, current reforms should first call for stimulating a combination between science and technology and economic construction. We should give full play to the enthusiasm of scientific and technological personnel in tackling difficult problems and energetically stimulating the popularization of science and technology.

We must give full play to the enthusiasm of the masses of scientific and technological personnel and encourage and support them to draw on their wisdom and talents in the modernization effort to introduce various versions of the technical responsibility system, including the technical contract responsibility system. This is one of the most important things. Without a technical responsibility system we can never properly control scientific and technological work. The responsibility system means combining the three factors of power, responsibility and profit. Technical personnel should be entrusted with proper authority and given appropriate remuneration, depending on their duties and their posts.

The technical responsibility system is different from democratic centralism and the free discussion of academic ideas. The principle of organization guiding our party and government calls for practicing democratic centralism. Different views and different schools of thought in academic thinking should be tested through free discussion and through practice and by time before conclusions are drawn. We cannot subordinate a minority to a majority. Nor can we take the views of authorities as conclusions. Technical work for its part is different. It must rely on authority. Experts responsible for relevant technical work must make necessary decisions. This should have been very easy to understand, but for many years there has been confusion. Now, this matter should be made clear.

Generally speaking, our scientific and technological forces are not inadequate. Tasks confronting us such as scientific research, technical changes, organizational control, the training of cadres, and so forth are very arduous. Therefore we should first organize them to properly do the work in their own field, and define their duties and powers, so that they can work without restraint. We should also make assessments and evaluations and give awards in light of what they contribute in their work.

Apart from their own duties, many scientific and technological personnel have the extra energy to do something else. They are willing to take up part-time jobs, give lessons on the side, or engage in scientific and technological and educational activities in their spare time. This is also one area where the potential of our science and technology can be tapped. It should be encouraged. The achievements scored by them should similarly be recognized and respected. We must combine the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, link workers' welfare with the results of labor, and give more remuneration for more work. Scientific and technological work varies greatly. It involves differences in nature and in work methods. Therefore we cannot simply follow a unified pattern in our approach. Our approach must vary with different conditions.

In making reforms we must conduct experiments. This is a necessary condition for guaranteeing the progress of reform in an orderly manner. It is also a necessary condition for enabling us really to see where a resolute reform should be effected.

The flow of talent is also a problem requiring immediate attention concerning those people who are willing to transfer from the urban area to the countryside. From a major city to a medium-sized or small city and from a relatively developed area to a remote area or an area not well-developed economically and technically -- where they are willingly taken on by the relevant units -- the departments or areas to which they originally belong should render energetic support and not make things difficult for them. Where job requirements have nothing to do with what is learned, or where what is learned has nothing to do with job requirements, we must make readjustments so that everyone can give full play to his own abilities and show his full powers. In this respect, we should also formulate various appropriate regulations.

In making reforms, we must dare to explore and to break away from the old and create the new. We must not oppose proposals for reform just because they do not agree with certain existing rules and regulations or with people's established concepts and traditional practices. The criterion for judgment should be based on the three points put forth by Comrade Yaobang -- whether something good is being done for the building of socialism with Chinese features, whether something good is being done to make the country prosper, and whether something good is being done to make the people rich and happy. Concerning dissenting views about reform, we should make comradely discussions and must refrain from wielding the stick and imposing labels. Be it a case where opposition is wrong or a case where the proposed reform is inappropriate, we should take a correct approach in line with the principle of upholding truth and correcting mistakes.

We, the people in charge of leadership work, should especially warmly support all those comrades who are determined to make reforms and are bold in creating the new. We must care for them and help them sum up experiences. We must draw on all valuable views from among their proposals.

We are all working on the scientific and technological front. Scientific spirit is the spirit of innovation and the spirit of getting rid of superstitions and emancipating the mind. Scientific spirit is also the most down-to-earth spirit. We should approach the great tide of reform with such a spirit.

Comrade Wen Yuankai is a young man on the scientific and technological front. He has acted in this way. His experiments have begun to produce certain results. We hope that he will achieve still greater victories. We should also imitate his spirit of innovation.

I trust that everyone will act according to the general and specific policies for reform defined by the CPC Central Committee and act according to the measures affirmed by the CPC Central Committee. We hope that everyone will act with reality in mind and effect an overall and systematic reform, or a resolute and orderly reform. By so doing we can surely achieve gratifying results.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI REPORTS TO PARTY CONGRESS

HK260452 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Comrade Ren Zhongyi's report to the Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPC Congress reviewed the course of combat since the fourth provincial party congress. He pointed out: The past 5 years have been 5 years of bringing order out of chaos and advancing in initial reform.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: During these 5 years, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee, the party organizations in Guangdong have united and led the people of the whole province to concentrate on the following tasks:

We have cleared away the influence of leftist errors and carried out arduous work to bring order out of chaos on the ideological front. Comparing the present time with the period before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, profound changes have taken place in ideological understanding and mental outlook inside and outside the party. The long bindings of dogmatism and personality cult have been broken. The ideological line of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts has gone deeper and deeper into people's minds.

We have rehabilitated the victims of miscarriages of justice, implemented the policies on various categories of people, and thus strengthened the unity of party and people, improved the party's prestige among the masses and greatly stimulated positive factors in all aspects. This has created important conditions for shifting the focus of party work and carrying out the modernization drive with coordinated efforts.

We have gradually put socialist democracy and the socialist legal system on a sound basis and consolidated and developed the political situation of stability and unity. We have launched in depth the struggle to hit at serious economic crime and dealt hard blows at criminal gangs and elements sabotaging social order. As a result Guangdong has maintained relatively good social order while opening up to the outside world. The PLA commanders and fighters and militia in the province have made contributions in consolidating coastal and border defense and defending the state's security.

We have scored notable results in treating economic construction as the focal point in the work of party committees. We have seriously implemented the economic policies laid down since the third plenary session. Total value of the province's industrial and agricultural output in 1982 was 33.6 percent higher than in 1978, having risen at an annual 7.5 percent over 4 years; while foreign trade and exports grew by an average of over 20 percent a year. During the 4 years the province completed 11.5 billion yuan of capital construction investment and built or expanded 15,000 projects including ports, highways, airports, telecommunications projects, powerplants, mines and so on. We imported some foreign investment, overseas Chinese investment, and advanced technology, including over 100,000 items or sets of equipment. All this construction has greatly strengthened the province's material and technological foundation.

While building material civilization, we have strengthened the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

While developing production, we have improved the material and cultural living standards of the people. Since 1979 the province has solved the employment problem for 1,627,000 people awaiting job. Average worker wages have increased by about 50 percent over the 1978 figure. In 1982 average net rural incomes were 97 percent higher than in 1978.

While carrying out the great historical change we have strengthened the building of the party. The province's party organizations have made notable progress and improvement in ideological line, organizational building, leadership method, relations with people outside the party, and party work style.

Reviews Experiences, Lessons

HK260454 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Excerpts] In his report at the Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPC Congress, Comrade Ren Zhongyi summed up the experiences and lessons of work over the past 5 years. He pointed out: The reason why we have been able to continually overcome difficulties and score achievements lies in the correct leadership of the Central Committee and the ceaseless hard work of the people of the whole province. There are also some experiences and lessons in our work that are worth summing up.

1. The most important thing is to maintain political unity with the Central Committee, unswervingly carry out the line of the third plenary session, and continually strengthen Marxist steadfastness in the course of practice. The most important thing in maintaining unity with the Central Committee is to unswervingly carry out the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session. Implementing the correct line and policies will not be all clear sailing. The key lies in the steadfastness of the leadership.
2. Persistently proceed from reality in everything and encourage the cadres and masses to display creativity in the four modernizations drive.
3. Avoid wavering and upheaval, and strive to maintain continuity and stability in policies.
4. Implement the policies and strengthen unity, so that the leadership groups at all levels and the party members will constantly march in step on the basis of the party's line. By marching in step, we can win victory.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: While seeing the achievements and experiences, we must also clearly realize that there have been many shortcomings and problems in our work over the past few years and that many serious difficulties still exist. We have failed to carry out careful investigation and study in many cases and have not done enough in implementing work properly. Some important work has not been tackled promptly. We have not been bold enough in certain reforms.

Despite the errors, setbacks and difficulties, the path we have followed in the past few years under the leadership of the Central Committee is correct. So long as we unswervingly advance along this path, we will certainly be able to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Outlines Future Tasks

HK280246 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] In his report to the Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPC Congress, Comrade Ren Zhongyi spoke on the future tasks. He said: We must focus on economic construction and simultaneously promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization, socialist democracy and legal system, and the party.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: Continuing to press forward economic construction is the primary task in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the provinces.

In accordance with the general demands of the central authorities and the actual conditions of our province, the targets for endeavor we are putting forward are: Under the premise of continually improving economic results, total annual value of industrial and agricultural output value should rise from 33.9 billion yuan in 1980 to 135.6 billion yuan by the year 2000, rising at an overall average of 7.2 percent. We should strive to exceed this growth rate, achieve quadruplication ahead of schedule, and attain a comfortably well-off standard.

In order to accomplish the province's economic development goal, it is necessary to stress the following cardinal links: Continue to promote economic readjustment, get a tight grasp of the three strategic focal points of agriculture, energy and communications, and education and science as put forward by the 12th party congress; concentrate investment and speed up construction; continue to practice the policy of opening up still more to the world, actively expand foreign trade and technical exchange; persistently stress improving economic results in carrying out technical transformation with focal points and measures, and bring the role of the existing enterprises into full play; further enliven the economy, control population growth, stabilize prices, and further improve the people's material and cultural life.

On building spiritual civilization, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: Guangdong is the motherland's great southern gateway and window on the world. The more we open up to the world and enliven the economy, the more should our culture flourish and the better the people's mental outlook should be. The building of socialist spiritual civilization includes ideological and cultural building. Our aim is to strive to further develop the province's education and science and make our culture and art still more prosperous and our social atmosphere still more healthy, so that more and more people, especially young people, will become laborers with ideals, morality, culture and discipline. We should concentrate on work in the following aspects: vigorously strengthen propaganda and education in socialist spiritual civilization, centered on communist ideology; continue to launch in depth the activities of five stresses, four points of beauty and three loves; continue to wage struggle against corrosion by decadent capitalist ideology; and further strengthen cultural building.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi discussed in six aspects the task of building socialist democracy and legal system in the province:

1. We must conduct education in socialist democracy for the party members, and especially the leading cadres.
2. We must put the party's democratic centralism on a sound basis. Within the party we must, on the one hand, oppose excessive decentralization and further strengthen the sense of organization and discipline among the organizations and party members at all levels; and on the other, we must also oppose undemocratic phenomena such as one person alone having the say and acting in dictatorial ways.
3. We must extend socialist democracy to all fields of political, economic, cultural and social life, so that the masses will fully enjoy their rights as masters of the country.
4. The building of socialist democracy must be closely linked to the building of socialist legal system, so as to systematize the legal socialist democracy. The party committees and leading cadres at all levels must respect and abide by the law. The opinions of individual leaders cannot replace the law.
5. We must correctly understand and handle issues of class struggle in the current stage.
6. We must continue to get a good grasp of hitting at serious economic crime.

On the question of party building, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: In order to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style in the next 5 years, we must further strengthen party building and concentrate on solving the following issues: 1) organize the party members throughout the province to study the party constitution in depth, strengthen education for party members, and further improve the quality of party members and the combat effectiveness of the party organizations; 2) strive to achieve revolutionization, younger age, better education and greater specialization in the leadership groups at all levels, and vigorously step up the education and training of cadres; 3) carry out all-round rectification of the party's work style and organizations and achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party work style as soon as possible.

GUANGZHOU PLA UNITS LAUNCH CIVILITY DRIVE

HK260908 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] On Thursday, the leading organ of the Guangzhou PLA units convened a meeting of relevant responsible people of organs and troops of the three armed services stationed in Guangzhou, in order to study and plan the launching of a drive to learn from Lei Feng and the promoting of the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month activities.

The meeting demanded that all organs and troops of the three armed services stationed in Guangzhou do a good job in March in the following four areas: 1) deeply conduct communist ideological education; 2) earnestly organize activities in commemoration of the launching of the drive to learn from Lei Feng; organize deputies of progressive units and individuals in this drive to deliver reports; convene meetings to exchange experiences in this respect, and further bring about an upsurge of learning from Lei Feng and other progressives; 3) actively take part in the building of civilized villages and streets with the local people and do more good deeds for the masses; and 4) continue to overcome the phenomena of dirtiness, disorderliness and impoliteness inside the army units; carry out activities of creating good service quality, good order and good environment; at the same time, straighten out army discipline and maintain required standards for appearance and bearing; and tidy up army barracks.

HAINAN CADRES STUDY HU YAOBANG'S INSTRUCTIONS

HK261032 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] From 22 to 24 February the Hainan Economic Commission convened a forum attended by responsible people of various regional bureaus of industry and communications and of economic commissions of various counties and by people in charge of financial affairs in these units, to convey and study the important instructions made by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, when he inspected work in Hainan Island.

Comrades attending the meeting unanimously agreed that General Secretary Hu Yaobang's instructions are completely correct. He required that all industrial and communications enterprises adopt various forms of the business contract responsibility system; that leading organs send large groups of cadres to help grassroots units; and that achievements be made by May Day. Those attending the meeting said that these instructions will effectively stimulate various industrial and communications departments in our region to better implement the spirit of the 12th party congress, further emancipate people's minds, carry out reform in a big way, introduce economic responsibility systems in all fields, and go all out to create a new situation in industrial and communications production.

Comrades attending the meeting also mentioned: Of state-owned industrial and communications enterprises run by local authorities in Hainan, 70 percent incur financial losses. Though many reasons may be found, one of the main reasons is the backwardness in management. Now the central authorities require that the problem of Hainan industrial enterprises incurring losses be solved as quickly as possible. We must be promoters of reform and carry out reform resolutely and in a systematic and orderly way according to Hainan's actual conditions so as to make Hainan's industrial and communications enterprises develop rapidly, stop losses, make profits and increase output and incomes.

At the forum, those attending also studied and discussed the concrete experience of the Sihui County chinaware plant and the Sihui forestry chemical plant in implementing the collective contract responsibility system.

QIAO XIAOGUANG AT GUANGXI WORKERS CONGRESS

HK280402 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] The autonomous regional congress of advanced groups, advanced production workers and advanced workers in building socialism continued its session this morning, during which speeches were given. Qiao Xiaoguang, Huang Rong, Zhou Guangchun, Li Yindan, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Fusun, Zhao Mingjian, Gan Huaiyi, Mo Naiqun and Song Yingzhou, leading comrades of the party, government and military organizations of the autonomous region, attended the session. Also attending (Wang Zihan), (Yang Guanghai), (Liu Guoping), (Feng Zhongyi) and (Luo Yanlan), responsible persons of the city CPPCC. (Liu Yusheng), member of the Standing Committee of the autonomous regional CPC Committee and secretary general, presided over the session.

HENAN SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK270346 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Excerpts] The 20th meeting of the 5th Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded this morning. Committee Vice Chairman Yu Yinchuan presided at the closing session. The meeting decided that the first session of the sixth provincial People's Congress will be convened in Zhengzhou in April. In view of Governor Dai Suli's transfer elsewhere, in accordance with the proposal of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee to the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and with the relevant provisions of the PRC Organic Law on Local People's Congresses and People's Governments, the meeting decided to appoint Vice Governor He Zhukang acting governor of Henan.

The meeting seriously considered the draft of the provincial methods for levying a pollution tax as submitted by the provincial government. The meeting decided that these methods should come into force on 1 May. The meeting also approved a number of appointments and dismissals.

The meeting held: There is still a serious and chaotic situation in many places and departments in the province, with arbitrary collection of fees and charges from the masses and units under various pretexts. The local people's government at all levels must continue to get a good grasp of taking stock of and lightening out non-commodity fees and charges, impose strict controls, and get results as quickly as possible.

The meeting expressed satisfaction with the results of the family planning propaganda month in the province and proposed that the departments concerned seriously sum up experiences in this activity, commend progressive typical examples and continue to get a good grasp on family planning work.

HENAN RADIO STRESSES CONTRACT FULFILLMENT

HK270408 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Station commentary: "Economic Contracts Must Be Fulfilled"]

[Excerpts] Our editorial department has recently received some letters and scripts from the masses concerning unilateral tearing up of contracts by production team cadres, thus damaging the interests of households undertaking contracts. At present the various localities of the province are making good the 1982 economic contracts, or have already done so, and have drawn up new contracts for 1983. This issue merits great attention.

The contract system is a kind of legal system. Due to the fact that we have not been implementing the contract system for long and lack sufficient experience, practice may show that some targets set in contracts are too high or too low and need to be revised when arranging new contracts, in order to rationalize them. However, it is essential to fulfill the contracts that have been signed. Only thus can the party's policy be trusted by the people and can the responsibility systems develop healthily and be continually perfected.

Certain cadres do not perceive the social wealth created by the hard work of contracting households. They can only see that those people have high incomes, and so become envious. Some of them arbitrarily cancel contracts and refuse to make good the benefits that the peasants should gain according to the contracts. They even indiscriminately pin labels on households undertaking contracts and deal blows at them. And certain leadership departments pay no attention to these problems and even support such practices. This way of doing things directly contravenes the central rural economic policies and the state laws and seriously inhibits the peasants' enthusiasm for production. Hence, in order to preserve the strictness of the contracts, it is necessary to further eliminate leftist influence, vigorously publicize and study the economic contract law, step up education in the legal system, and insist on acting strictly according to the contracts.

HUBEI MEETING SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK230311 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] The 20th meeting of the 5th Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was convened on 22 February, with Vice Chairman Xia Shihou presiding. After hearing a report by Vice Chairman Lin Musen on the preparations for the next term of the provincial People's Congress, the meeting decided that the first session of the Sixth Hubei Provincial People's Congress will be convened in Wuchang in early or mid-April. The meeting also adopted a decision appointing (Guo Zhenxian) vice governor of Hubei and concurrently chairman of the provincial Economics Committee; appointing (Liang Shusen) vice governor; and relieving Chen Ming and Wang Ruisheng of their vice governor posts and Zhang Jinxian of his post as provincial Economics Committee chairman. The meeting also discussed and approved other appointments and dismissals.

HUBEI UNFOLDS STRUCTURAL SYSTEM OF COOPERATIVES

HK251020 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] The structural reform of the supply and marketing cooperatives has been extensively unfolded in the vast rural areas of the province. At present, 80 percent of the grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives in our province have effected structural reform. Eight counties, namely, Huanggang, Luotian, Dawu, Xishui, Mianyang, Xianning, Sui and Nanzhang, have set up county supply and marketing joint cooperatives.

The current structural reform of the supply and marketing department is based on restoring and strengthening the three characteristics of the rural cooperative commercial work: the mass character of its organization, the democratic character of its management, and the flexibility of its operation.

In the course of the reform all the grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives have performed various tasks, such as settling share amounts, sharing out bonuses, expanding the number of shares and convening the commune members' representative assemblies. A large number of commune members have rejoined the supply and marketing cooperatives and eagerly subscribed for shares. In places where reform has been effected, various kinds of agricultural and commercial joint operations, such as production, processing and purchasing and selling, have been carried out in an all-round way, thus effectively overcoming the long-standing state monopoly of commerce.

In the course of the reform, leading cadres at various levels march at the head. (Zhuo Ren) and (Xuan Yihong), secretaries of the party group of the provincial supply and marketing cooperative; (Liu Desun), its vice secretary; and five other deputy directors of the cooperative went to the grassroots units to take a hand in mobilization work, in making experiments and in guiding reform step by step so that a lively situation has emerged in the current rural commercial work.

HUNAN GOVERNOR OUTLINES REFORMS AT MEETING

HK260342 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] The 19th meeting of the 5th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was convened in Changsha on 25 February. The main item on the agenda is to listen to and consider a report of the provincial people's government on structural reform and administrative zoning readjustments.

Governor Sun Guozhi made a report on this topic at the meeting. He said: The scheme for structural reform in the provincial government's committees, offices, departments and bureaus has now been drawn up. The number of government departments will be reduced from 61 to 38. Following investigation and debate in the previous stage, the assignment of the departmental leadership groups is now underway.

The scheme for administrative zoning readjustments has also been drawn up. Some prefectures and cities will be amalgamated.

Meeting Concludes

HK280311 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Excerpts] The 19th meeting of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded today. The meeting approved a resolution on the provincial government's scheme for structural reform and readjustment of administrative zoning. The resolution held: This reform covers a broad area and has a strong sense of policy. The provincial People's Government must strengthen leadership, seriously do a good job in ideological and organizational work, and carry out the scheme in a planned and orderly way.

In view of the serious errors of Mao Diqu in speculating in timber for profit, the meeting approved a decision cancelling his credentials as a deputy to the Fifth NPC.

The meeting also approved a resolution appointing (Ge Hua) chairman of the provincial Planning Committee and (He Xiangshu) chairman of the provincial Science and Technology Committee.

Vice Chairman Luo Qiuyue presided at the session on 27 February. Chairman Wan Da attended. Present as observers were responsible comrades of the provincial Higher People's Court, People's Procuratorate and departments concerned of the provincial government.

HUNAN MEETING ON FIRST QUARTER PRODUCTION

HK270632 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Excerpts] The Hunan Provincial People's Government held a provincial telephone conference on the afternoon of 26 February to make arrangements for current industrial and agricultural production. The conference stressed: At present, both industry and agriculture must work hard at reform and at instituting contracted responsibilities, and stimulate current production by means of reform. All localities and departments must get a very tight grip of industrial and agricultural production, promote industrial production in the first quarter, do a good job in preparing for spring farming, and lay a good foundation for fulfilling and overfulfilling the year's production tasks. The conference demanded that the province further emancipate the mind and speed up the pace of industrial reforms. At present the following tasks should be tackled in industrial production:

1. In reforming the industrial management system and operational setup, it is necessary to lay stress on contracted responsibilities.
2. It is necessary to apply the spirit of reform in consolidating the enterprises.
3. It is necessary to strengthen operations and sales works, clear the circulation channels and do a good job in coordinating production and sales.
4. We must strengthen control and command work. It is necessary to get a good grasp of production, work and structural reform in the spirit of total responsibility to the revolution. We must certainly not slacken organizational leadership over production. At present it is necessary to do a good job of production in March, create a new standard, ensure the fulfillment of the first quarter plans and also prepare for a big rise in output in the second quarter.

In agriculture, it is necessary to get a good grasp of the following tasks:

1. Rapidly work out this year's production plans, and do well in dovetailing the state plans and the plans of the myriad households. Grain must be sown wherever possible. The area of double-crop rice should not be reduced any further. It is also necessary to work hard to raise yields and to promote output of dry grain crops. Diversification should also be promoted.
2. Further stabilize and perfect the agricultural production responsibility systems.
3. Strengthen the popularization of agricultural science and technology, and solve the problem of misemployment of agrotechnical personnel.
4. Do a good job in preparing for spring farming.
5. Leading cadres must strengthen leadership over spring farming.

In structural reform, the provincial and prefectural departments in charge should fully play their functional role and do their work well.

Governor Sun Guozhi presided at the meeting. Vice Governors Zhou Zheng and Cao Wenju respectively spoke on industry and agriculture. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Zheng delivered a summation.

JILIN REFORMS SYSTEM OF RURAL SCIENTIFIC WORK

SK270506 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] The provincial conference on rural scientific and technological work help by the provincial People's Government concluded today. The conference decided to reform the system of rural scientific and technological work. An effective and forceful system should be introduced in the province to link agricultural education, scientific research work and popularization work. Agricultural universities and colleges and agricultural scientific research institutes across the province are allowed to divide up the work and assign a part to each unit on a trial basis and to let each unit assume responsibility for its work of conducting scientific experiments, popularizing scientific achievements and training scientific forces.

To meet the needs for developing rural areas, the provincial People's Government has pointed out: Beginning this year, all those who graduated from universities, colleges and secondary vocational schools and who are specializing in agriculture, forestry, aquatic products industry and animal husbandry should be assigned to work in the forefront of agricultural production, except for those who are needed for special purposes. In the future, a fixed ratio of examinees from rural areas should be enrolled and the planned enrollment figure should be properly fixed to various localities. If the number of students enrolled in a locality is less than the fixed enrollment quota, the standard for enrollment should be lowered. The agricultural scientific and technical cadres whose jobs run counter to their own professions should be mobilized to return to their own lines. All scientific and technical personnel who go to rural areas from urban areas for work are allowed to take, or not take, their family members. It all depends on their own decision. The specialties of skillful craftsmen and production experts in rural areas should be brought into full play. Those who have become proficient through studying independently and who have scored achievements in their work should have conferred on them the title of peasant technician after they have passed examinations and appraisals.

To fully mobilize the enthusiasm of agricultural scientific and technical personnel, the provincial People's Government has decided to raise their wages. All agricultural scientific and technical personnel who work in the forefront of rural areas are allowed to enjoy a fixed amount of subsidy.

LIAONING COMMENTARY ON PARTY MEMBERS' EDUCATION

SK271123 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Station commentary: "Intensify Education for Party Members To Prepare for Party Consolidation"]

[Text] The 12th national party congress stressed that we must strive to achieve a basic turn for the better in the financial and economic situation, social habits and party work style in the coming 5 years. The key to achieving these three basic turns for the better lies in the improvements in party work style. To fundamentally improve party work style, the 12th national party congress decided that in the second half of this year the party work style and organizations should be comprehensively consolidated group by group. Prior to the consolidation, ideological education on studying the new party constitution should be conducted throughout the party.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels across the province have done a lot of work in regard to education for party members, enabling the party organizations and party members to score pronounced achievements in promoting the building of the two civilizations and rectifying the party work style.

However, we must note that at present impurities in ideology, work style and organizations still exist in the party and the party's work style has not been basically improved. For instance, being seriously affected by the leftist erroneous ideas, some party-member cadres have failed to consciously maintain political unity with the party Central Committee. Some show strong individualism, forgetting to serve the people wholeheartedly and taking advantage of their positions and power to seek private gains. Some have indulged in malpractices and unhealthy tendencies while making arrangements for their children and relatives in schooling, employment, housing construction and allocation, wage readjustments and job assignments. Some party-member leading cadres are bureaucratic. They make arbitrary decisions and take peremptory actions and act like overlords and tigers whose backsides no one dares to touch, cutting themselves completely off from the masses. Some party-member cadres are weak in party spirit and their sense of organization is blunt. Some do not submit themselves to the organizations in job assignments, do not adhere to the party's principles and have no courage to struggle against unhealthy tendencies, evildoers and evil deeds. Some party-member cadres are listless, weak in revolutionary will and slack in work, giving no play to their role as vanguards and models. All these show that some party-member cadres have forgotten the lofty communist ideal and conviction. They are not firm enough in this regard.

Among our party-member ranks, a considerable number of new party members have failed to receive a systematic party education before and after joining the party. They have failed to systematically study and understand the party's basic knowledge, organizational principles, discipline, fine work style and history. Some veteran party members have failed to fully understand the status of the ruling party and the new demands it sets on party members. This shows that only by intensifying education for party members, enabling them to understand the basic knowledge of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, universally enhancing their communist consciousness and ideology, can we achieve a basic turn for the better in the party work style, enhancing the party's fighting strength and bringing into play its role as the core of leadership.

The emphasis of education for party members should be laid on leading organs and leading cadres at all levels, because those who educate others must first be educated. Efforts must be made to organize party members to study the new party constitution and make necessary revisions in the course of study. At present we must stress the integration of two tasks. First, we must implement the party's line, principles and policies and eliminate the influence of leftist ideas. Second, we must thoroughly check unhealthy tendencies in the light of each person's ideology and work style. Criticism and self-criticism must be conducted. We must enthusiastically help those comrades who have shortcomings or have committed mistakes to turn over a new leaf as soon as possible. Mistakes that should be corrected and can be corrected must be corrected immediately, and they should not be left untouched until party consolidation. Mistakes should be corrected, the sooner the better. Our success or failure in conducting education for party members and cadres will directly affect our progress in work. It is a matter of great importance affecting the prosperity and decline of the party and the state and the success or failure in the socialist modernization undertakings. Party organizations at all levels across the province must pay great attention to this work and concentrate their energies on party building, education for party members and ideological and political work.

LIAONING PRODUCTION BRIGADE REFORMS NOTED

OW261227 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0032 GMT 26 Feb 83

[By XINHUA reporter Liu Xin]

[Text] Shengyang, 26 Feb (XINHUA) -- Last September, Niuxintuo production brigade of Yangshibao commune in Liaozhong County, Liaoning Province, abolished its production teams and set up an agricultural production service company to contract for most of the farm work. The establishment of this service company released four-fifths of the labor force from the farmland to engage in industrial and commercial undertakings. As a result, the economy rapidly diversified and developed. This year the value of contracts for industrial and commercial undertakings has reached 960,000 yuan, more than doubling the industrial and commercial production value realized last year.

After assigning all of its farm work to individual households, Niuxintuo production brigade encountered a striking problem: many peasant families could not afford to buy tractors or farm animals. For a few peasant families, even if they could afford to buy tractors, farm animals and other implements, it did not pay to use them to farm only 20 or 30 mu of farmland. It was also quite difficult for individual commune members to purchase seeds and other means of production. Thus, in response to the request of the masses, the production brigade abolished its production teams and set up a 27-member agricultural production service company responsible for the supply of seeds, pesticides, chemical fertilizers, manure and other farm goods and materials. The company set up a tractor ploughing team, a cart team and a motor vehicle team to contract for farm work. A commune member may sign certain service contracts with the company in light of his needs, and the company will receive a service charge from him. The company's competitive, cheap service is welcomed by its customers, who now finish their farm assignments by working in the field in the early morning or late afternoon or by using the families' auxiliary manpower.

This reform released 220 laborers from the land. Last year most of the brigade's labor force were doing farm work. In contrast, **four-fifths** of the labor force is engaged exclusively in industrial and commercial undertakings this year, with the result that its economy is rapidly diversifying and developing. Since last September, the brigade has set up a brick factory capable of producing 5 million bricks worth 250,000 yuan a year, an edible oil factory with annual output value reaching 80,000 yuan, and a 200-mu fishing ground capable of producing 80,000 yuan worth of aquatic products. At the same time, it has expanded its stores, restaurants, hotels, feed-processing plant and pig and deer farms. This year the total contract value of all trades of the production brigade amounts to 1.26 million yuan, up 80 percent from last year.

LI DESHENG AT SHENYANG PLA COMMENDATION RALLY

SK261005 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] A rally of representatives of advanced units and individuals of the Shenyang PLA units was ceremoniously opened at the Shenyang Bayi Theater yesterday morning.

Representatives attending the rally were cadres and soldiers fighting at the forefront, office and leading cadres at and above regimental level, staff members and workers and family members of the PLA units and militiamen, totaling more than 1,000 persons. Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, attended the rally. Also present were leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units and the Shenyang PLA Headquarters, Political and Logistics Departments and organs, including (Zhao Xianshun), Zhang Wu, (Peng Zemin), Zou Yan, Li Shaoyuan, (Wu Huaichai), Luo Kunshan, Ma Ying and Zhai Zhongyu.

Jiang Yonghui, deputy commander of the Shenyang PLA units, delivered an opening address on behalf of the party committee and organs of the Shenyang PLA units. He said: This rally must take the spirit of the 12th national party congress as its guide, sum up and exchange experience, commend the advanced and foster pacesetters, mobilize the broad masses of cadres and soldiers, staff members and workers and family members of the PLA and militiamen to study assiduously, be brave in participating in the reform, work hard and make big strides forward in order to deepen the campaign to learn from Lei Feng, heroes and models, to raise the building of socialist spiritual civilization to a new level and to create more advanced units and individuals.

Jiang Yonghui said: Reform is a revolution and reform means bringing forth new ideas. We must resolutely respond to the call of the party Central Committee to vigorously carry out reforms, earnestly implement the policies on reforms in the light of reality and in a comprehensive, systematic, resolute and orderly manner carry out reforms in all spheres, including military affairs, political and logistics and militia work. We must foster and promote the spirit of bringing forth new ideas and opening up a new path for development, study the new situation, solve new problems, sum up new experiences, formulate new plans and rapidly create a new situation in building revolutionary, modern and regular PLA units with a new attitude and a lofty and indomitable spirit.

SHENYANG PLA'S LI DESHENG SERVES CUSTOMERS

SK280358 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Today is Sunday as well as the Lantern Festival. Early in the morning workers and staff members of the Shenyang Joint Venture Company have gone to the shop to straighten out goods, clean the shelves and prepare for meeting customers.

At 0800 some leading comrades of the provincial and Shenyang city party, government and Army organizations and of the Shenyang PLA units arrived at the company to participate in the activity of rendering good service. These leading comrades are: Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Dai Suli, permanent secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; and Li Tao, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee; as well as Jiang Yonghui, Zhang Wu, Luo Kunshan, Zhang Zhengde, Yang Dayi, Luo Dingfeng, Deng Zhongru, (Liu Zuntian) and (Zhang Hongjun).

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN SPEAKS ON CIVILITY MONTH

HK270643 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Summary] The provincial CPC Committee and government held a broadcast mobilization rally this afternoon for the second Civility and Courtesy Month. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Feng Jixin delivered a mobilization speech. He called on all units to sum up the experiences of last year and formulate practical plans and arrangements. The masses should be launched to expand the activities of five stresses, four points of beauty and three loves on a still more extensive scale. The activities should be inspected, assessed and summed up.

Wang Yaohua, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and first secretary of the Lanzhou City CPC Committee, also spoke at the rally. (Wu Jian), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, presided.

HEI BOLI DESIGNATED NINGXIA ACTING GOVERNOR

OW261534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Yinchuan, February 26 (XINHUA) -- Hei Boli, of Hui nationality, became acting chairman of the People's Government of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region in Northwest China.

This was decided here today at the 18th session of the Standing Committee of the region's fourth People's Congress.

Hei Boli is an alternate member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and secretary of the regional party committee.

Ma Xin, former chairman of the regional People's Government, will be assigned to a new post.

MA WENRUI ATTENDS SHAANXI CIVILIZATION MEETING

HK280549 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Summary] The Shaanxi provincial congress of progressive collectives and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization concluded on 27 February. Through learning from each other and exchanging experiences, the delegates further deepened their understanding of the importance of building socialist spiritual civilization. Responsible comrades of the province including Ma Wenrui and Li Qingwei presented awards at the closing ceremony. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Acting Governor Li Qingwei delivered the closing speech. He called for an upsurge of the drive for five stresses, four points of beauty and three loves.

TAN YOULIN AT URUMQI PLA CIVILITY, COURTESY RALLY

HK280823 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] This morning the Urumqi PLA units held a mobilization rally calling on all commanders and fighters to penetratingly carry out the activities of learning from Lei Feng, to penetratinly unfold the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month drive and to make new contributions toward strengthening the revolutionization, regularization and modernization of the PLA units and toward the building and defending of the frontier.

Comrade Tan Youlin, political commissar of the Urumqi PLA units, made a mobilization report at the rally. In his report he first explained the importance of learning from Lei Feng and of the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month drive. He said: Further doing well in this drive is of important practical significance and historical significance for penetratingly implementing the spirit of the 12th party congress, speeding up the revolutionization, regularization and modernization of the PLA units, strengthening Army-people and Army-government unity and the unity of nationalities, training a communist young generation and creating a new situation in socialist construction.

Subsequently, Comrade Tan Youlin made a review, saying that over the past year, the Urumqi PLA units achieved gratifying results in carrying out the activities of five stresses and four beauties and the four have's, three stresses and two fear nots. He also put forward specific demands in penetratingly carrying out these activities. He emphatically pointed out: All PLA units must do the following six things well:

1. It is essential to closely link the realities of our own units with grasping communist ideological education from start to finish. We must fundamentally heighten cadres and fighters awareness of communism.
2. It is necessary to organize forces to do well in environmental sanitation in the barracks and the public areas where PLA units are stationed.
3. We must seriously rectify our work style and discipline and strictly observe the orders, rules, regulations and system.
4. We must strive to improve our work style and the quality of our work.
5. We must resolutely implement the party's policy on nationalities and further strengthen Army-government and Army-people unity and the unity of nationalities. PLA units must continue to build civilized villages, civilized streets, civilized shops and civilized schools together with the units in the places where they are stationed.
6. It is imperative to continue to plant trees, afforest and green the barracks areas and make more contributions toward greening our motherland.

Other leading comrades of the Urumqi PLA units attending the rally were (Ma Sen), Aizezuofu Hasifu, Kang Lize and (Liu Ling).

BRIEFS

GANSU REAPS BUMPER HARVEST -- The province achieved a good harvest of grain, cotton and oil last year. The total output of grain reached 9.38 billion jin last year, an increase of 1.12 billion jin and 13.5 percent over 1981. This is the second highest output in the province since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Last year the total output of cotton in the province reached 93,000 dan, an increase of 14,000 dan and 17.5 percent over 1981. This is the highest output in the past 20-odd years. The total output of oil crops in the province reached 285 million jin in 1982, an increase of 8.2 percent compared with 1981 and a new high. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 24 Feb 83 HK]

TA KUNG PAO ON SECOND ROUND OF SINO-SOVIET TALKS

HK280250 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 28 Feb 83 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shi Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "Second Round of Sino-Soviet Talks Held at a Different Venue"]

[Text] A Very Long Way To Go

China's special envoy, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qishen, and his entourage arrived in Moscow yesterday. Tomorrow (1 March), China and the Soviet Union will begin the second round of their talks on improving relations between the two countries.

Last October they held their first round of talks in Beijing. After the talks Beijing admitted that they failed to agree on some major issues, but the atmosphere of discussion was satisfactory and the talks were held in a calm and reasonable manner. Now, a second round of talks is to be held at a different venue. Will this second round produce any results? Judging by the reality of Sino-Soviet relations, it can be said that the talks have a very long process to undergo.

On 10 February, Wu Xueqian, China's minister of foreign affairs, held his first press conference in Beijing at which he talked about the issue of Sino-Soviet relations and said that China was sincerely willing to improve and normalize its relations with the Soviet Union. He was of the opinion that a few real actions should be taken in order to remove the obstacles to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. This means that Beijing's attitude depends on the actions of the other party.

Three Issues in Dispute

The biggest issue between China and the Soviet Union is the deployment by the Soviet Union of 1 million troops in tens of divisions along the borders between China and Soviet Union and between China and Mongolia. These troops constitute a serious threat to China's security. China is the one suffering from the threat. The second issue is Soviet support for Vietnam in opposing China and invading Kampuchea. The third issue is the aggression of Soviet troops against Afghanistan.

Concerning the Sino-Soviet border issue, Beijing has time and again solemnly declared that China does not demand recovery of Chinese territory that tsarist Russia annexed by a series of unequal treaties, but holds the view that the two countries should achieve, through peaceful negotiations and in the light of reality, an overall solution to the border disputes between the two countries. However, the Soviet side has verbally attacked China for what Chinese scholars have written and what Chinese academic journals have published on the history of relations and of the borders between China and the Soviet Union. It has insistently alleged that China "has distorted history" and "laid a claim to Soviet territory." Moscow was originally in the wrong, but it has further attempted to frighten the other party by its strength. It cannot solve the problem by these means.

The Vietnam and Afghanistan Issues

Concerning Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea, the Soviet side says the Chinese should not treat this issue as a condition for improvement of relations between the two countries. Everybody knows that it is with the open support of the Soviet Union that the Hanoi clique has the courage to wantonly oppose China, frequently carry out provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese borders and send 200,000 of its troops to invade Kampuchea. Under the support of Moscow, Vietnam constitutes a real military threat to China in the south. Moreover, Vietnam's invasion in Kampuchea has deeply worried the countries of Southeast Asia. For example, Thailand's borders have been continuously attacked by Vietnamese troops.

China's attitude toward Soviet aggression against Afghanistan is the same as that adopted by most justice-upholding countries. The United Nations and other international meetings have demanded that Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan. Only when foreign troops have withdrawn from Afghan territory can peace and neutrality be realized in Afghanistan.

No matter, the fact that China and the Soviet Union are continuing their talks is an initial improvement in relations between the two countries. China always treasures its traditional friendship with the Soviet people and hopes that the two countries will be able to friends on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The normalization of relations between the two countries entirely conforms to the interests of the people of the two countries. Recently, the two countries have carried out some nonofficial exchanges in sports and artistic fields. This is a trend worthy of being well received.

No Big Hope

Beijing's stand on its relations with the Soviet Union is open, aboveboard and known to all. China stresses that it will play neither the American nor the Soviet card, that it will never be subordinate to any power or group of powers, and that it will straightforwardly criticize the two superpowers for their contention for hegemony and encroachment on the sovereignty and interests of other countries.

There are many obstacles to the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations, which can by no means be removed in one or two rounds of talks. Beijing does not place any great hope on this. However, people of good sense can see at first sight the arguments of which side is right and which side is wrong on these disputes. Therefore, only a few real and sound actions can really contribute to the further improvement of relations. This depends on what steps the Soviet Union will take.

PLO OFFICIAL DENIED ENTRY INTO HONG KONG

HK280052 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 28 Feb 83 p 1

[By Andy Browne]

[Excerpts] A senior representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation has been denied entry to Hong Kong.

Mr Ali Kazak, director of the Palestine Information Office in Australia, arrived at Kai Tak Airport yesterday morning on a flight from the Philippines. He was detained by immigration officers and, shortly afterwards, returned to Manila. A senior immigration official at the airport, Mr C.H. Ng, refused to comment on the case, save to confirm that Mr Kazak had arrived on Philippines Airlines flight PR300 at 11:30 am and had now left for Manila.

Hong Kong friends waiting for Mr Kazak at the airport terminal were not allowed to contact him. They say his visit was scheduled to last for a few days, during which he hoped to meet members of the local media. The visit, they say, would have been his fourth to the territory. He was last here in October 1980. But this is the first time he has had immigration difficulties.

In November, the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, refused to receive a Palestine Liberation Organisation representative as a member of an Arab delegation to London. It was not clear yesterday whether there was any connection between this incident and the new attitude of the Hong Kong immigration authorities.

The move by the Hong Kong authorities comes shortly before the scheduled visit to the region of PLO chief Mr Yasir 'Arafat. He is due this week in Malaysia for an official state visit, although the exact date of his arrival has yet to be announced.

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